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**F. H. HORSFORD
HARDY PLANTS
CHARLOTTE, VT.**

Established 1893

Horsford's Annual 1927

DIRECTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

About Forwarding Plants by Parcel Post, Express or Freight

ALL PLANTS, BULBS, SHRUBS, etc., are forwarded by express, purchaser paying the charges. For those of our customers who prefer to receive their plants and bulbs by Parcel Post, we shall be pleased to forward in this manner such Plants and Bulbs as can be sent in this way at the following additional cost, which must be added to the value of each order to cover the cost of the postage and special packing necessary: to all points east of the Mississippi River, 10% extra; to all points west of the Mississippi River, 20% extra.

WE CANNOT SHIP SHRUBS OR TREES BY PARCEL POST.

CANADIAN CUSTOMERS are required to secure permits to import nursery stock. The application for permit should be filed with the Secretary of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Postage to Canada is 12 cents per lb.

IF IN GOOD CONDITION WHEN RECEIVED, OUR RESPONSIBILITY CEASES; if not in good condition, complaint must be made at once. We cannot be held responsible for **CULTURAL FAILURES.**

WHEN PLANTS ARE RECEIVED, unless they can be planted at once, the best plan is to "heel" them into the ground in a moist, shady place. Dig a shallow, sloping trench, spread the roots out rather thinly on it, and cover so that the roots are fully underground. Many plants may be cared for in this way in a very short time, and if shaded, will keep for several days safely. If unable to do this, open the box, remove but do not open the bundles, and put on a cool cellar floor. Do not water; it may cause rot.

OUR PRICES include boxing, packing—except in the case of trees and shrubs (see instruction under that department)—and delivery to our nearest freight office, post office, or express office.

WE SHALL ALWAYS ENDEAVOR to give each customer full money value, whether the order is large or small, and in all cases where the customers feel that they have reason to complain, we shall thank them to inform us of it. If the fault lies with us, we shall be glad to make matters right.

IT MUST BE DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD by the purchaser of these goods that, while we use utmost care to have all plants of strong and healthy growth, and true to name, we will not in any way be responsible for the failure of any, and if they can not be accepted on these terms, they must be returned in five days. So much depends upon the care such plants have, and the season following the planting, that we feel that our responsibility must end when plants have reached the purchaser in good, healthy condition. Thousands of plants die each year for want of proper setting and care until established. A little extra pains in preparing the soil, shading and watering the plants until the roots get established, is worth all its costs.

REMITTANCE may be sent at our risk by post office order on Charlotte, Vermont, by draft, check or registered letter. Half a dozen plants of an identical kind, color or variety will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six are supplied at the single rate. Where no hundred rate is given, fifty plants will be furnished at the price of four dozen, and one hundred at the price of eight dozen. To those who wish to purchase in large quantities, lower prices will be given, if our stock is sufficient.

Holland Bulbs

TULIPS, HYACINTHS, NARCISSI, CROCUS, IRIS, as well as LILIES and other PLANTS, SHRUBS, and TREES, are offered in the Autumn Supplement which is ready early in August.

F. H. HORSFORD

CHARLOTTE, VERMONT

HORSFORD'S HARDY PLANTS

LILY BULBS, FERNS, TREES, SHRUBS, ETC.

THIS LIST CANCELS ALL PREVIOUS OFFERS

In presenting our 1927 ANNUAL we wish to call attention to a few additions that we have made in the Perennial and Evergreen sections. Two *Doronicums* are offered which are very valuable as early yellows in the perennial garden. Also the *Helenium Autumn Glow*, three new varieties of Oriental Poppies, and the universally popular *Viola Jersey Gem*. Additional sorts of Rockery Plants are given in the *Drabas* and *Sedums*. In Evergreens we are offering some *Retinosperas* in the smaller sizes for the first time. As these are of our own growing they should prove hardy in the northern latitudes. There are added also some low-growing *Junipers* of value in making up foundation plantings.

Additions to the *Iris* and *Peony* lists are not numerous but a few of the newer and improved sorts of these thoroughly reliable perennials are offered. We shall devote more space to *Iris* and *Peonies* in our Autumn Supplement each season, both because it can be given there and on account of the fact that these varieties do better when set in late Summer or Autumn. A considerable number of new kinds will be offered our customers in the Autumn Supplement to be mailed August 1st.

We have arrangements with a qualified Landscape Architect to handle the numerous requests for professional advice that we receive throughout the year. His services will be available to those who desire specific advice or detailed plans for planting. It is hoped, however, that inquiries regarding this service may be made well in advance of the planting season.

The Hardy Garden Plans have been withdrawn from the Catalogue but they are still available as outlined in the 1926 Supplement. Details regarding them will be given to new customers or to anyone not having this booklet still at hand. We shall be glad to give desired information without charge regarding hardiness of plants or the selection of plants or shrubs for certain localities provided the questions are of such character that they can be briefly answered.

We are always glad to welcome visitors to the nursery. It is located just off the main automobile road between Rutland and Burlington, twelve miles south of Burlington and ten miles north of Vergennes.

During the busy shipping season we are not able to care for you as well as we can later, and we advise you to come and see your favorite plants in bloom, leaving your order for later delivery. There is always something of interest here and a visit is well worth while.



HARDY PERENNIALS

The price of all plants on this and succeeding pages in this section of the catalogue is 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100; except as otherwise noted. *Six plants of an identical kind, color, or variety will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six are supplied at the single rate.*

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are particularly adapted for the rock garden.

ACHILLEA. YARROW; MILFOIL.

A. millefolium, var. roseum. This handsome form of the common Yarrow has rose-colored or almost crimson flowers in August. It is an attractive plant when in bloom and comes when the flower crop begins to wane. July-August. Two feet.

A. ptarmica, var. The Pearl. A fine garden plant with full double white flowers, fine for cutting.

A. ptarmica, Perry's White. A new variety, with large pure white flowers; finest of all.

***A. tomentosa.** A very charming yellow-flowered plant blooming in June. It will do in the rockery or in any part of the border. While it grows naturally on dry, rocky soil, it has done finely on lower and more moist levels. Six to twelve inches.

ACONITUM. MONKSHOOD. An interesting group of plants, easily grown in common garden soil.

A. autumnale. A very striking form on account of its dark, navy-blue flowers. Fine, glossy foliage. September-October. Two to three feet. 50 cts. each.

A. napellus. Probably the best and most reliable Monkshood, flowering the last of June. Its flowers are blue or nearly white. Three to four feet. 35 cts. each.

ACTÆA alba. WHITE BANEERRY. Grows about two feet high, bearing short heads of white flowers in spring and white berries in autumn. Native of rich woods and useful to plant in shady corners.

A. rubra. RED BANEERRY. Grows one to two feet high, with short spikes of small, white flowers; red berries late in summer. Useful in rockery and wild garden.

Plants on this page 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100, except as noted. Six plants of an identical variety or color will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.

ADENOPHORA potanini. BUSH LADYBELL.

Soft blue flowers. Two feet.

***ALSINE liniflora.** Neat tufts of foliage.

White flowers. Rockery.

***ALYSSUM saxatile**, var. **compactum.**

GOLDDUST. A handsome yellow-flowered perennial which comes in May. It is useful for wall gardens or in any place where early spring flowers are desired. Attractive gray foliage. Eight to twelve inches.

AMSONIA tabernæmontana. A rather good perennial, with terminal bluish flowers in May; very permanent plant when once established. The foliage is good and the flower panicles attractive.**ANCHUSA italica**, **Dropmore.** BUGLOSS. An interesting border plant three to four feet high, with pretty gentian-blue flowers in June. A favorite with all who see it.**ANEMONE canadensis.** (*A. pennsylvanica*.)

This white-flowered Anemone comes in June. It likes a rather heavy damp soil and soon spreads and forms good clumps.

A. japonica. These winter well in protected gardens near us, but good drainage seems essential. September-October.**A.—, alba.** Single pure white; the common fall anemone.**A.—, Prince Henry.** Double red; fine.**A.—, Queen Charlotte.** Double pink. Glistening foliage; tall and late.**A.—, rosea superba.** Single; rose-pink.**A.—, rubra.** Single; red.**A.—, Whirlwind.** Double; glistening white.**A. vitifolia hupehensis.**

A closely allied species of which we think highly. Will probably provefully hardy. Earlier and more dwarf than japonica; rose-pink flowers in great profusion.

A. nemorosa. COMMON WINDFLOWER; WOOD ANEMONE.**A. pulsatilla.** PASQUEFLOWER.

One of the choicest of our early flowering plants. Downy buds appear as soon as the snow is gone, unfold to tulip-like blossoms of a fine violet-purple. Eighteen inches.

A. sylvestris. This is one of the best in moist, sandy soils. Bears good-sized, delicate white flowers on long stems. Late May.

A. species Tibet. Resembles a tall *A. sylvestris*, and blossoms a little later.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. CAMOMILE. This old flower is a very good and reliable garden plant which attains a height of about a foot. It is somewhat spreading and bears many handsome daisy-shaped yellow flowers which are fine for cutting. It may be grown in any good garden soil and is not difficult to manage.

A.—, var. kelwayi. Has flowers of various shades; otherwise it is much like the type.

***ANTIRRHINUM asarina.** Trailing masses of hoary foliage; large white flowers.**AQUILEGIA.** COLUMBINE. Alpine plants of many colors and sizes. A few are inclined to be biennial in cultivation; others are longer lived, while still others are permanent perennials.

***A. canadensis.** AMERICAN WILD COLUMBINE; HONEYSUCKLE. It flowers early, next after the oxysepala, and few of our wild flowers are better suited to the rock garden than this. Flowers an inch or more long, red and yellow are borne in abundance. Very graceful and attractive plant. It seems to do well in any garden soil both in sun and shade. Eighteen to twenty-four inches.



Anemone japonica

***A. chrysantha.** GOLDEN-SPURRED COLUMBINE. A hardy Rocky Mountain plant of great worth in the flower border. It is vigorous in habit and a long time in bloom. When given sufficient room it is rather bushy in habit and attains two feet and more in height. The flowers are on long stems and keep well in water. June. Twelve to eighteen inches.

***A. flabellata.** A fine Japanese species with pale or nearly white flowers. Hardy. Twelve to eighteen inches.

***A. oxysepala.** This native of Siberia is the first to bloom, and is quite hardy and with some white and yellow tints.

***A. siberica.** Flowers in May; mostly purple; useful for cutting. Two feet.

***A. skinneri.** A peculiar greenish orange and red in color, much resembling *A. canadensis*.



Aster novae-angliae (page 5)

***A. New Long-Spurred Hybrids.** These are the most popular form of Columbine today. Not only is there an extreme range of colors, but the blossoms themselves are large. Persistent in flowering. Two feet.

***ARABIS alpina.** Low, pubescent, early-flowering plant. Fragrant white flowers in loose racemes in early spring. A good plant for the rockery, for the border, or for covering steep banks where it will spread and form a veritable carpet.

***A. alpina fl. pl.** The most attractive form of Rockcress. Very double flowers resembling stocks; fragrant, and often tinged pink. May-June. Twelve inches.

***A. alpina rosea.** A pink flowering Rockcress.

***ARENARIA caespitosa.** MOSS SANDWORT. White flowered rockery plant.

ARISÆMA triphyllum. JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT; INDIAN TURNIP. One of the interesting hardy bulbous plants; suited to shade or rockwork if moisture is given. It likes a rich, moist soil.

***ARMERIA formosa.** A very pretty edging plant, bearing rosy-pink flowers; hardy perennial.

***A. maritima.** Low-growing, with pale pink or rose flowers.

***A. plantaginea.** SEA PINK. Taller than either of the preceding. Flowers on long, naked stems, pale pink or nearly white, of easy culture and a good garden plant.

ARTEMISIA lactiflora. An excellent hardy border plant, producing large, branching panicles of sweetly-scented, creamy white flowers excellent for cutting. Three to four feet. August-September.

***ASARUM canadense.** SNAKEROOT; GINGER-ROOT. Only 3 to 5 inches high. Large dark green, kidney-shaped leaves. Flowers early, hidden among the leaves. Nice for shady corner or shaded rockwork.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. SWALLOWWORT; BUTTERFLYWEED. A very attractive plant when in flower. Grows about eighteen inches high and in time forms good-sized clumps which are very showy when the mass of orange-yellow flowers appears. It is suited to sunny portions of rockwork. Give it a deep, cool soil. A wonderful combination with the blue of *Platycodon*.

ASTER. MICHAELMAS DAISY; PERENNIAL ASTER. Late blooming plants which flower after the first frosts. They are fine in the hardy garden and prolong the flower season, giving much color after most of the hardy flowers are past. Blooms are borne in such profusion that at a distance the bush seems a solid mass of color.

***A. alpinus Goliath.** A very fine large form of this popular early rock garden flower.

A. amellus. A much branched form, making a low mound of bloom in August and September. Color variable.

A. Climax. Strong - growing, heavily - branched; in bloom from August on. The finest hardy blue aster.

A. Feltham Blue. Dark blue. Three feet. August-October.

A. laevis. Has handsome, sky-blue flowers in late September and early October. A showy plant and nice for cutting.

A. noviae-angliae. NEW ENGLAND ASTER. A very hardy, strong and beautiful species with stout stems three to six feet high and a profusion of large flower-heads with beautiful violet-purple flowers in large corymbs in September and October. One of the best Asters.

A.—, var. roseus. Has rose-colored flowers much like the type in height and size.

A. Perry's Blue. A fine blue of medium height.

A. Perry's Pink. Loose sprays of brilliant pink flowers.

A. Perry's White. Fine, single white, shaded lilac. Four feet. August-October.

***A. subcæruleus.** Flowers bright mauve. One foot. June-July.

A. tataricus. This is the latest bloomer of the kinds we have grown. It spreads fast from the root and a few plants soon make a good colony. Flowers bluish purple.

A. Thomas S. Ware. Light blue. Three and one-half feet. September.

A. White Queen. Hardy; two or more feet high with an abundance of white flowers an inch wide.



Astilbe

ASTILBE. HERBACEOUS SPIREA. We have a fine collection of these hardy hybrid Astilbes that will thrive in any good rich soil if given plenty of water during the growing season. Flowers in showy panicles, freely produced. June-July.

A. chinensis. A species; effect of flowers is pink, although the petals are white. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

A. japonica. One to three feet high; white flowers in racemose panicles. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

A. Juno. A hybrid form with splendid long rose pink panicles of flowers. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

A. Mørheim. A fine species with white flowers. Five to six feet. June-July. 75 cts. each.



Boltonia latisquama

BAPTISIA australis. This is a very permanent plant which, once established, lasts indefinitely. It has blue pea-like flowers and dark green foliage. A single plant will form a good-sized clump in time, sending up more shoots each year. The foliage is good the season through.

BOCCONIA cordata. PLUMEPOPPY. In rich soil often grows eight feet high, bearing large terminal, buff-colored flowers in summer, followed by the almost equally ornamental fruit. Nice for planting among shrubs.

BOLTONIA asteroides. Useful in late summer and autumn when flowers begin to be scarce. The flowers are pure white and borne in large masses eight feet high, in rich soil.

B. latisquama. Flowers rosy pink to lavender in large heads. A fine aster-like plant which blooms even later than the preceding and is fine for cutting. This plant has stood the first severe frosts without apparent injury.

BUPHTHALMUM salicifolium. WILLOW-LEAF OXEYE. Yellow flowers, neat bushy habit. Two feet.

CALTHA palustris. MARSHMARIGOLD; COWSLIPS. A fine yellow-flowered, early plant for wet ground. In a natural situation it makes a lavish show in early spring. It forces well in pots.

CAMPANULA. BELLFLOWER. A remarkable genus for the hardy garden. It comprises many of the choicest gems our gardens afford. Some are especially suited to the rockery while others are better in the border.

C. alliariaefolia. One to two feet, branching at the top; leaves heart-shaped; flowers white, about two inches long, borne in racemes. Native to Asia Minor.

***C. carpatica.** A charming tufted plant six to eight inches high with handsome blue flowers an inch wide. Summer.

***C.—, var. alba.** The white form of this plant is very attractive.

C. glomerata. Stems one to two feet high; flowers clustered at summit. A showy plant and nice for cutting.

C. longistyla, var. parviflora. An attractive form eighteen to twenty-four inches tall with hairy foliage and bearing bluish purple flowers.

A. Philadelphia. Clear lavender-rose full flowers rising above broadly spreading foliage. A little later than the usual Astilbes, lengthening their flowering season in the garden. Very attractive and hardy in any New England garden. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

A. Queen Alexandra. Compact pinkish-white panicles. 50 cts. each.

A. Rose Pearl. Shell pink, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

A. Salland. Stems of a fine red color. A decorative novelty. Five to six feet. Red flowers. 75 cts. each.

***AUBRIETIA deltoidea.** Not unlike Rock Cress, variously colored flowers, fine for rockery. Six inches.

***A. purpurea.** PURPLE LADY. Purple flowers.

Plants on this page 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100, except as noted. Six plants of an identical variety or color will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.

- C. medium.** CANTERBURY BELLS. See page 32.
- C. persicifolia.** One of the favorites of this genus. Flowers blue, very showy, and on good stems for cutting.
- C.—, var. alba.** Flowers white.
- C. punctata, var. Marian Gehring.** We have many good reports from this plant. It seems to give best results when planted in a mass of half a dozen or more. A new perennial Canterbury Bell. Grows from two to three feet high, one to many stems from a single plant. Lower leaves round, heart-shaped, strongly toothed, four to six inches wide, on petioles four to seven inches long. It spreads from subterranean stolons and does not bear seed. A single plant will form a strong clump two feet or more in diameter, and the flowers are produced in loose racemes in great profusion. The color of the flowers is pale lavender, and they are nearly as large as those of the Canterbury Bell, though more graceful. The flowering season extends over a period of from four to six weeks, after which there is a more straggling succession of bloom until frost. This form originated in the garden of Dr. J. G. Gehring of Bethel, Me., and was found growing near a colony of *Campanula punctata*, near which one solitary specimen of a Canterbury Bell (*Campanula medium*) was in bloom. Since it produces no seed, and has some of the characteristics of both the above species, it is reasonable to suppose it a natural hybrid between the two plants. 50 cts. each.
- ***C. rhomboidalis.** Somewhat like the little harebell and grows about as high. Flowers blue. Nice for the rockery.
- ***C. rotundifolia.** HAREBELL; BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND. Attains a height of six to twelve inches, forming dense tufts. Useful for the rock garden; will do well in partial shade or in open border.
- ***C. turbinata.** TOP BELLFLOWER. Flowers purplish blue, bell- or top-shaped. Large leaves. July.
- CENTAUREA dealbata.** This plant from Asia Minor has reddish flowers and grows from eight to twenty-four inches high. The seeds attract the birds so that we have sometimes to cover the whole plant in order to save any seed.
- C. macrocephala.** A very hardy species from the Caucasus. Numerous large decurrent leaves and large yellow flower-heads in July.



Campanula punctata, Marian Gehring

- C. montana.** A very pleasing perennial form of the well-known Cornflower or Bachelor's Button. It commences to bloom early and is quite continuous. The large blue flowers are frequently three inches across and are borne on heavy stems, lasting well when cut. Fine for bedding, vases, baskets and pots, and for borders and edgings.
- ***CERASTIUM tomentosum.** A low, creeping plant with the upper surface of the leaves light in color and woolly; it bears a profusion of pretty white flowers. Much used for edging, also to plant in crevices of walls or rockwork, where it keeps up a succession of bloom all summer.
- CHELONE lyonii.** Dark, glossy foliage and spikes of red or purplish red flowers. Two to three feet. August-September.

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CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum. SHASTA DAISY. Flowers like the common white daisy but twice as large. Handsome when in flower, and the flowers have good stems for cutting. Hardy and easily grown in full sun. Summer.

C.—, var. **Alaska Daisy.** This is the largest of the Daisies we have tried here and the flowers are very fine. They are produced in great profusion and the season is a long one.

C.—, var. **Glory of Wayside.** Abundant flowers and blooms early in May. Excellent.

C.—, var. **robinsoni.** A fine new Shasta Daisy, large flowers of a very clear white.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Our list includes Pompons, Anemones, and others selected to flower not later than November 1st. A little protection against the

first early frosts will often give them a chance to bloom. It takes a hard freeze to hurt the buds.

Alice Howell. (Oct. 15.) Rich orange yellow; classed as a single. The opening buds are quite red. Tall, very hardy.

Aquitaine. (Oct. 15.) Salmon-bronze in color. Dwarf.

Cranfordia. (Oct. 15.) A large yellow single, very attractive flower and color; tall.

Harvest Moon. (Oct. 20.) A clear golden yellow pompon, of the small or button type. Very prolific, both in stems and the buds on them.

Lillian Doty. (Oct. 20.) Beautifully formed shell-pink flowers produced very freely. A true pompon.

Mariana. (Oct. 25.) Large; white.

Niza. (Oct. 10.) An early, medium dwarf, pink pompon. Very pretty.

Normandie. (Sept. 15.) Delicate pink, decorative, early, fine form, rather dwarf.

Ruth Cumming. (Oct. 15.) This is the very finest reddish-bronze we know. Classed as a decorative, tall, strong and hardy.

Wells Excelsior. (Oct. 25.) A tall growing yellow, fully matured by Nov. 1. A fine color; one of the best.

White Lillian Doty. (Oct. 25.) Very much like its parent, Lillian Doty, but clear pure white in color.

Yellow Normandie. (Sept. 15.) Identical with Normandie except in color. A fine golden yellow.

CIMICIFUGA racemosa. BLACK SNAKE-ROOT; BLACK COHOSH; BUGBANE. GROWS four to eight feet high, with white flowers in feathery drooping racemes. A stately plant, suited to moist and shaded situations, though it will do fairly well in full sun. July-August.

CONVALLARIA majalis. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. A plant of the lily family, too well-known to need detailed description. It likes a little shade and moisture, and does finely under shaded walls. Spring.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. One of the best garden plants, nice for cutting, and has very pretty yellow flowers. Should be in every collection. Hardy, easily grown, and a favorite with all who know it.



Chrysanthemum Lillian Doty

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C. verticillata. Very floriferous, with yellow flowers a little smaller and later than lanceolata.

CORONILLA varia. CROWN VETCH. A plant belonging to the natural order of Leguminosæ with pink and white flowers.

DELPHINIUM. LARKSPUR. Thrives in any good garden soil with proper care, but, for the best results, special care should be given. Work the soil deep, with plenty of finely composted manure mixed in. An old favorite that supplies the blue needed to complete the color scheme of the garden.

D. belladonna. Medium in height, with soft, sky-blue flowers. A very pleasing tint for a Larkspur.

D. bellamosum. A hybrid between belladonna and formosum. It has the good growth and freedom from blight of the former, and the fine dark blue color of the latter.

D. elatum hybrids. BEE LARKSPUR. A tall, variable species.

D. formosum. The old-fashioned dark blue Larkspur. Free bloomer and one of the most reliable of all the Larkspurs for general garden planting. Most effective when arranged in groups of a dozen or more plants, with a background of shrubs.

D. grandiflorum (*D. chinense*). SIBERIAN LARKSPUR. One of the lower-growing kinds having variously tinted flowers, from deep blue to white, all very delicately shaded and of good size. One of the best. July-August.

D.—, var. album. White flowers.

D.—, var. Queen of the Blues. A most attractive shade of blue of the chinense form.

REGAL DELPHINIUM. Hybrid Larkspurs are deservedly popular both for their beauty in the garden and their effectiveness as cut flowers. There are many strains, all good. These are from an English specialist and fulfill every promise their name implies. Heavy, compact growth, large individual flowers in long, dense spikes. Colors range from pink shades to deep blue and mostly double. They are truly regal. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

HARDY GARDEN PINKS

The following are clove-scented and flower in great profusion during May and June. Fine for edging the hardy border and also for cutting.

DIANTHUS allwoodi. The highly advertised "Allwood Pinks." They merit all the praise they get. Strong, heavy growth, and fine fragrance and color, several blossoms to a stem, each as large as small Carnations, very fine for cutting. Plants of these are known to have wintered in Northern Vermont.

Harold. Double white, very free in flower. Stems 18 inches tall, with several perfect, symmetrical flowers, of good substance and sound calyx, on each.

Jean. To us the best of all. White with a center of deep violet, charmingly fragrant, and always in bloom. Strong growth, and a well-shaped fairly double bloom.

Mary. Pale rose pink, with a light maroon center. A stronger color than the others but fully as charming. Compact in growth, not so tall as the rest. Old clove-pink fragrance.



Delphinium belladonna

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Robert. Delicate old rose, with a light maroon center.

DIANTHUS cæsius. CHEDDAR or CLIFF PINK. Flowers delicate rose; fragrant.

***D. cæsius x plumarius.** In spite of its name, a little beauty for the rockery or as an edging. Compact tufts of foliage that never get ungainly or dead at the center. In spring a mass of tiny flowers in shades of pink. Six inches.

***D. deltoides.** MAIDEN PINK. Plant about six inches high; flowers rose in summer. One of the prettiest border pinks.

***D.—, alba.**

D.—, var. brilliant. Very brilliant red variety, much finer than the type.

D. latifolius atrococcineus fl. pl. This is perennial and hardy here although it is better treated as a biennial. For a brilliant red bed of color, six to twelve inches high, there is nothing finer.

D. plumarius. PHEASANT'S EYE PINK. Stems about a foot high from a tufted root. Flowers fragrant in many shades. Australia and Siberia. Very hardy.

D.—, var. Grass or Clove Pink. VERMONT PINK. Old, double sweet scented Pink; a

favorite with all who know it. It is very permanent when established, and the rose-pink flowers are borne on rather short stems. One of the most enticing plants for the old-time garden.

D.—, Her Majesty. A fine double white, hardy, fragrant Pink. Summer.

D.—, Lady Betty. A fine seedling of our own raising. Deep rose-pink with a darker center. Double and does not split the calyx. Will blossom throughout the year.

D.—, Rose de Mai. A brilliant double rose form.

D.—, White Reserve. One of the best hardy Garden Pinks, being an ever-blooming, pure white.

***D. procumbens.**

A trailing form with rich green foliage. Flowers wine red, almost maroon. A valuable rockery plant.

DICENTRA canadensis. SQUIRRELCORN.

A rather nice, little, early-flowering bulbous plant, native to rich woods in shade and useful for shady parts of the wild garden. It wants rich, black soil that is not too dry. Flowers white, tipped with rose and finely cut; foliage delicate. This and *D. cucullaria* both die down to the bulb in early summer.

D. cucullaria. DUTCHMAN'S-BREECHES. Bears a profusion of quaint white flowers in long racemes.

***D. eximia.** Handsome, reddish purple flowers and delicate foliage. Plant about 1ft. high. May-August. 35c ea., \$3.50 doz.

D. spectabilis. BLEEDINGHEART; SEAL FLOWER. One of the best old-fashioned garden plants. Hardy; fine for the border or margins of shrubbery, being quite distinct. May-June. 75 cts. each.



Dictamnus



Dianthus Lady Betty

Plants on this page 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100, except as noted. Six plants of an identical variety or color will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.

DICTAMNUS ruber. FRAXINELLA, GAS-PLANT. A very striking plant, fine in foliage at all times, and showy in bloom. The characteristic odor is the best known feature, from which it derives its name of Gas Plant. Flowers reddish purple and come in early June.

D. albus. White flowers.

DIGITALIS. FOXGLOVE. An interesting genus of plants whose culture is very simple, and will keep up a continuous succession of bloom all summer.

D. ambigua (*D. grandiflora*). Has yellowish flowers and is quite pretty. It is a perennial, hardy and of easy culture. Middle of June. Two to three feet.

D. canariensis. We have no authority for this name. The plant is, however, a much better form of *D. ambigua* and is the nearest to a yellow foxglove we have seen. Perennial and quite permanent. Three to four feet.

D. gloxinæflora. FOXGLOVE. See page 32.

D. siberica. SIBERIAN FOXGLOVE. A permanent kind with small, creamy-colored flowers, borne in splendid, erect spikes, in great profusion.

DODOCATHEON meadia. SHOOTING STAR. A very pretty, smooth perennial, with rose-colored or sometimes white flowers in May or June. This is sometimes called "American Cyclamen." It thrives in rich, moist woods, or in the open border. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

DORONICUM caucasicum. LEOPARD'S BANE. Has large, yellow marguerite-like flowers, two and a half to three inches across, in early spring. One and a half to two feet. May-June. 50 cts. each.

D. plantagineum excelsum (*excelsum*). Brightest yellow; free-flowering; blooms early in the spring. One and a half to two feet. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

DRABA cuspidata. WHITLOW GRASS. Dwarf, compact, alpine plant. Fine for the rockery. Flowers yellow, rather large for the species.

D. lasiocarpa. A very pretty, dwarf, compact alpine plant. Diminutive flowers in early spring.

ECHINACEA purpurea. PURPLE CONE-FLOWER. Is without doubt one of the most interesting of hardy plants. It has reddish purple flowers, four inches in diameter. Three to four feet. July-August.



Gaillardia Golden Glean

ECHINOPS ritro. GLOBE-THISTLE. This is the best species of this genus for cultivation. The dark blue, globular heads are very showy; useful for cutting and drying.

ERIGERON glaucus. FLEABANE. Comes from Western North America. It is a fine, handsome perennial, apparently quite hardy, and bears plenty of good-sized heads of flowers, color light lilac, with yellow daisy-like center. Fine for cutting. Two feet.

ERYNGIUM amethystinum. SEA-HOLLY. Has heads of handsome amethyst-blue flowers. Two to three feet.

E. alpinum. Rich metallic blue.

EUPATORIUM urticæfolium. WHITE SNAKEROOT. Three to four feet high, with good-sized heads of white flowers; does well in shade.



Gypsophila paniculata Double

EUPHORBIA corollata. Desirable plant not unlike *Gypsophila*. Fine for cutting to combine with other flowers. July-August; one and a half feet.

E. polychroma. Bears masses of chrome-yellow flowers in early spring. Two feet.

FOXGLOVE. See *Digitalis gloxinæflora*, page 32.

FUNKIA. PLANTAINLILY. A genus of hardy herbaceous perennials, with good foliage and handsome flowers.

F. lancifolia. A Japanese plant, with pale lilac flowers and lance-shaped leaves. Makes a very pretty show and is a most desirable addition to any planting. August.

F.—, var. variegata. This has crinkled foliage, variegated with white; flowers purplish lilac.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora maxima. This fine strain of Blanket Flower far surpasses the older ones in vigor and brilliance of color. It is so fine that we have selected several forms with a view of offering them separately. Three to four feet.

G.—, Golden Gleam. A fine clear yellow form without a trace of red. Valuable for an early yellow.

G.—, Rev. D. A. G. Lascelles. A fine form the general effect being red, with a narrow yellow band at the tip of the petals.

GENTIANA andrewsi.

CLOSED or BOTTLED GENTIAN. Stems eight to fifteen inches high; flowers purplish blue, in August and September. A fine native that should have a cool, moist location in partial shade for best results. The edge of shrubbery suits it.

G. cruciata. Deep blue flowers in clusters. Easy of cultivation.

G. macrophylla. Pale blue flowers; large thick leaves.

G. tibetica. Fine dark green foliage, white flowers. Eighteen inches.

GEUM coccineum. A pretty border plant, producing large, dazzling, intense scarlet flowers. One foot. June-August.

G. heldreichi splendens. Showy, dark orange flowers, splendid foliage.

G. Lady Stratheden. A yellow *G. Mrs. Bradshaw*. Two feet.

G. Mrs. Bradshaw. Brilliant scarlet flowers continually in bloom. Fine when massed.

GYPHOPHILA libautica. Perennial bearing a profusion of small flowers and very useful for mist-like effects in mixed borders. Of easy culture in open, rather dry places and desirable for rockwork.

G. paniculata. BABY'S BREATH. A native of Europe. Has much to recommend it. Its flowers are nearly white, borne in panicles, and give a very charming effect, either in the border or when used in bouquets.

G.—, fl. pl. DOUBLE BABY'S BREATH. This form far surpasses the single for every purpose. Charming as a background for blues in the garden, it is equally effective in the cut bouquet. It is easily dried and will be attractive this way all winter. 50 cts each.

***G. repens.** A trailing variety. Six inches.

HELENIUM autumnale. SNEEZEWEED. This handsome native perennial attains a height of three to five feet. It branches at the top and bears many large yellow flowers in autumn.

- H.—, Autumn Glow.** A gorgeous and distinct new variety with masses of large golden-yellow flowers; the under side of the petals are of a rich wall flower red. Height, four feet.
- H.—, Riverton Beauty.** Rich lemon-yellow, with large purplish black cone; August-September. Four feet.
- H.—, Riverton Gem.** Yellow, changing to red. A splendid cut-flower on a long stem. Five feet. August-September.
- H.—, var. superbum.** A form with handsome yellow flowers two to three inches wide. Begins to flower about the middle of August, and continues until frost.
- H. bigelovi.** BIGELOW SNEEZEWEED.
- H. hoopesi.** Charming yellow flowers, fine for cutting. Hardy and interesting. Spreads from root division. Flowers about June.
- *HELIANTHEMUM mutabile.** SUNROSE. Dwarf. An excellent ground cover. This variety ranges from yellow to pink in many shades.
- HELIANTHUS lætiflorus.** This plant is much shorter than *Maximiliani*, and its flowers are a brighter yellow. It is early, compared to most species. It soon spreads to good-sized clumps; flowers very handsome and borne in great profusion. Summer.
- H. maximiliani.** Tall and late-blooming species from the Middle West.
- HELIOPSIS lævis, var. pitcheriana.** Is a better plant than *H. lævis*; not so tall, very floriferous and the flowers are deeper yellow.
- HEMEROCALLIS flava.** LEMON DAYLILY. Fragrant yellow flowers in June. Grows two feet high with flowers on long stems for cutting. Siberia and Japan.
- H. fulva.** ORANGE DAYLILY. This old-fashioned flower is one of the hardiest. It will do in full sun or in shade of deciduous trees, and is not particular as to soil if not too wet.
- H.—, var. kwanso.** A form of the Orange Lily with double reddish flowers. It is an interesting plant both for cutting and for the border. Will do well under the same conditions as the type.
- H. middendorffii.** A profuse bloomer over a long season. Flowers a deep golden yellow, three to five in a terminal head. Two to three feet.



Hemerocallis flava

- H. minor.** This form has brownish orange-colored flowers which are very attractive in June. Grows about eighteen inches high with an abundance of flowers.
- H. thunbergii.** This plant is much like the Lemon Lily except that it is taller and flowers after the earlier one has bloomed, or in August and September. It makes a good companion to the first, as it prolongs the season so much. It is easily grown in any good garden soil.
- HEPATICA acutiloba.** LIVERLEAF. The variously tinted flowers appear as soon as the snow is off the ground.
- H. triloba.** Resembles the preceding closely, but has round-lobed leaves. It flowers very early and is nice to plant in front of shrubbery.

Plants on this page 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100, except as noted. Six plants of an identical variety or color will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.

HEUCHERA Pluie de Feu. Exceedingly bright fiery red flowers on loose, elegant, graceful spikes. Free-flowering. A very showy variety. June-July.

H. sanguinea. ALUMROOT; CORALBELLS; CRIMSONBELLS. One of the best plants for the hardy border keeping up a succession of bloom during July and August. Its delicate spikes of coral-red bells are most charming, especially in a large bed or a mass. Nice for table or other decoration.

H.—, alba. THE WHITE CORALBELLS. Two feet.

H.—, splendens. CRIMSONBELLS. Fine scarlet flowers. Excellent for cutting. One to two feet. May-September.

HIBISCUS moscheutos. ROSEMAALLOW. This is a most attractive member of the Hollyhock family, bearing flowers often six inches wide and of various colors. Fine for bogs, though quite at home in good garden soil. Summer.

HYACINTHUS candicans. SUMMER HYACINTHUS. See page 34.

***HYPERICUM hyssopifolium.** Spreading tufts of blue foliage, erect cuplike yellow flowers. A gem for the rockery. Four inches. 50 cts.

***H. orientale.** Upright habit, small flowers in clusters. Eight to twelve inches.

***H. polyphyllum.** Flowers pale yellow. Low-growing. This and all the above are fine rockery subjects or for carpeting. 50c.

***H. repens.** Very prostrate.

***IBERIS sempervirens.** EVERGREEN CANDYTUFT. Few hardy perennials afford a more prolonged display than this. Its flowers often remain fresh a month. Well adapted to any place in the garden where the sun can strike it. May-June.

***INULA ensifolia.** FLEABANE. Yellow; small flowers. Eight inches. July-September.

IRIS

There have been developed in the past few years so many new Iris, that to list all, or even the best of all, is a task for a specialist. We have, however, cut from our list varieties that are no longer standard and are adding the best of the newer ones, in our judgment, as fast as we can obtain sufficient stock, true to name. Culture is simple, practically all the following varieties do best in full sun and soil need not be rich. Bone meal is a good fertilizer and lime may be added to advantage. Do not plant too deep.

SPECIES

***IRIS cristata.** CRESTED IRIS. Comes from North Carolina, and has handsome light blue flowers, with short, thick green foliage. One of the best dwarf kinds. It soon spreads so as to form good-sized clumps, and seems entirely hardy. May. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

L. florentina alba. ORRISROOT. Fine early Iris; white, tinged with lavender. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

I. longipetala. A species from Oregon, with blue flowers. A very pretty and effective variety that should be largely planted. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I. orientalis. One of the best hardy blue sorts. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I.—, var. Snow Queen. One of the best white Irises, and apparently as hardy as any of the Siberian Irises. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I. pallida dalmatica. Tall, with finest lavender flowers. One of the handsomest of all Irises and most majestic in appearance as it carries its very large flowers in clusters of four or five on long stems. 35 cts. each.

***I. pumila.** A very pretty dwarf species, fine for edging; light blue. April. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

***I.—, hybrid.** Purple flowers; early. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

***I.—, hybrid.** White flowers; early. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

***I.—, hybrid.** Yellow; a very fine new Iris, with yellow flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I. sambucina. Named because its odor resembles that of the Elder (*Sambucus*). Standards coppery rose; falls rosy purple, with an orange crest. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

I. siberica. From Siberia. Perfectly hardy. A profusion of light blue flowers. June. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I.—, var. White-Flowered. Produces white flowers of great beauty. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

I. versicolor. COMMON BLUEFLAG. Is the common Blue Flag of our brookside and wet meadows. It grows naturally in moist places, but will thrive in any good garden soil when in cultivation. One of the best bog varieties, giving much bright color in its season, and blooms profusely in long spikes. June. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Iris, siberica, versicolor and kaempferi like moist soil. Six plants of an identical variety or color will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.

Japanese Iris

I. kaempferi. JAPAN IRIS. This is one of the most popular of all Irises when grown on the right kind of soil. It comes in after the more common kinds are past bloom, and gives a great variety of color. It prefers a rather heavy, moist soil and will stand considerable enrichment.

Azure. Double. Immense flower exquisitely wavy, mauve blue with darker halo surrounding the yellow blotch at base of petals. Very large and fine. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Gold Bound. A fine double pure white, enriched with a creamy glow from the gold-banded center. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Mahogany. Large double flowers, the latest to bloom. Purpled mahogany red. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Mars. Single. Reddish purple, striped and blotched white. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Mt. Hood. Double. Light blue, shaded darker, bright orange center. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Pyramid. Double. Violet purple, veined white in center of each petal. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Double and Single Mixed. All colors and shades. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Choice May and June Flowering Hybrids

Avalon. Forty-two inches. Large flowers of perfect shape, unequaled substance and lustrous light mauve coloring. One of the finest. \$4.00 each.

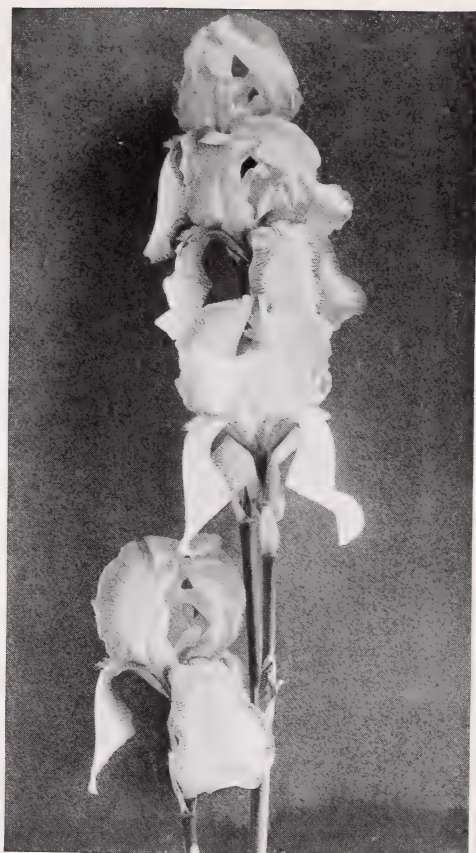
Ballerine. A really fine variety and one of the best in cultivation. Standards broad and wavy at margin, light blue violet; falls a tone darker. Large flowers on well-branched stems, four feet high. \$1.00 each.

Candelabra. Standards lavender-blue, dotted and reticulated dark blue; falls deep indigo-blue, with white markings. The flowers are large and are carried on strong stems. Growth vigorous. Very distinct and desirable. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Caterina. Standards clear blue, falls soft lilac. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Cecile Minturn. Soft cattleya-rose, flower dome shaped, beard light. Very fine. \$1.00 each.

Cluny. A magnificent tall-growing variety with large flowers. Standards pale blue; falls a shade deeper. Highly recommended. \$1.00 each.



Iris Mme. Chereau

Crusader. Blue violet self, orange beard. The finest and clearest blue. \$1.00 each.

Darius. Yellow standards; falls lilac, margined white. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

Halfdan. Creamy white; early. 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

Ingeborg. Large white. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Iroquois. Standards smoky lavender, dotted brown; falls dark maroon, reticulated white at the base. Vigorous and erect in growth. 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.

Kochi. Purple. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

Iris, siberica, versicolor and kaempferi like moist soil.

Six plants of a variety will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.



Lent A. Williamson. Early. Rated in 1922 by the American Iris Society as the finest Iris in the world. Campanula violet and velvety royal purple. Brilliant gold beard. Massive in growth and flower. \$2.00 each.

Lohengrin. Standards and falls soft cattleya-rose, large. 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.

Lord of June. A grand Iris. Lavender blue standards with falls of rich violet blue. Large flowers and bold, vigorous habit. Three feet. \$1.00 each.

Mary Garden. A very oddly colored yellow white. The standards have a lavender tinge; falls dotted maroon. Quite distinct. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Mme. Chereau. This fine Iris has been offered for many years; but it deserves to be better known. The white standards and falls are distinctly frilled with clear blue. It resembles nothing so much as Wedgwood ware and is in many ways the most beautiful Iris bloom we have. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Monsignor. Standards rich, satiny violet; falls overlaid rich purple-crimson, with lighter margin. Fine large flower. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

Mother of Pearl. A pale bluish lavender of exceptional substance, and of a lustrous texture, stalk well and widely branched; four feet. \$1.00 each.

Mrs. H. Darwin. Clear white standards; falls are slightly veined violet at the base.

Very free and beautiful. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Mrs. Sherwin Wright. In our opinion the finest pure yellow we have seen. A large bloom of a rich golden shade. 75 cts. each.

Princess Victoria Louise. Standards sulphur yellow, falls rich plum, bordered cream. 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.

Prosper Laugier. This is the most striking Iris in the nursery. Standards bronze red; falls velvety purple with strong orange beard. Planted with yellows it makes a note of color and is also fine with creamy whites. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Quaker Lady. Smoky lavender standards, shaded with pretty yellow tones; falls bright ageratum blue and bronzy gold; stigmas and beard yellow. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Queen Caterina. Pale lavender-violet, with yellow beard. White haft, veined with bronze. Thirty inches. \$1.50 each.

Queen of May. A choice kind with mauve-purple flowers, somewhat resembling Her Majesty, though distinct from that variety. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Red Cloud. Rosy lavender standards; falls maroon crimson with slight yellow markings. A fine addition to our list of "Near Reds." 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Rhein Nixe. Pure white standards; falls a deep violet blue with a white margin. Dainty and graceful, a "Rhine Fairy." 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Roseway. Bright violet-rose; the nearest approach to a pink Iris. Three feet. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Seminole. Standards dark violet rose; falls rich velvety crimson; brilliant orange beard. Two feet. \$1.00 each.

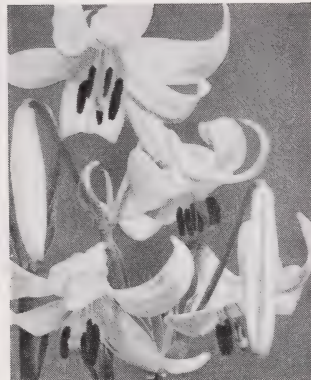
Souvenir de Mme. Gaudichau. A brilliant velvety black purple. Very beautiful and outstanding. Strong grower. Forty inches. \$2.00 each.

Violacea grandiflora. Standards clear lavender; falls violet-blue. A beautiful variety. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

White Knight. Pure snow white. 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.

The Hybrid Iris prefer a well-drained soil in full sun.

Six plants of a variety will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.

*Lilium longiflorum**Lilium tigrinum**Lilium testaceum*

LILIES - *Lilium*

Those who have grown lilies, and grown them well, know what great satisfaction there is in having a collection of this flower. It requires more attention in planting and culture than many of the garden plants and should not be neglected as many others are when once they are planted. The majority of species are hardy when well established, yet by experience we find that a little covering is good to protect from sudden changes in winter.

Some lilies are stem-rooting and these stem roots are a powerful and necessary auxiliary to vigorous growth and blooming. Hence these varieties should be planted a full six inches beneath the surface of the soil. At the same time it should be remembered that unless the soil beneath the deeply planted bulbs has first been prepared for them it may be devoid of sustenance. It is best, therefore, to have plenty of well-composted manure worked into the soil to a good depth so that not only the ground under the bulb is enriched but near the surface also, so that the roots above the bulb are stimulated. The stem-rooting lilies we offer and that are best set deeply are: *L. croceum*, *hansonii*, *henryi*, *maximowiczii*, *regale*, *sergentii*, *speciosum*, and *tigrinum*. The other varieties need not be planted more than four or five inches as they root from the bulb only.

The American varieties, *L. canadense*, *grayi*, *philadelphicum*, and *superbum*, and also the Gold-banded Japan lily, *L. auratum*, prefer an acid or neutral soil. This condition can be obtained by using materials free from lime but rich in vegetable matter, such as peat, leaf mould, and humus—soils that will absorb and retain summer moisture, but having under-drainage for the passing away of the excess winter water. The other lilies in our catalogue besides the five just mentioned will thrive in soil containing a little lime.

In general the preparation of the soil should aim to provide a deep, cool root run that will store and hold an ample moisture content during the growing and flowering period, yet not hold an excess of water during the dormant period. Those who have to deal with a soil of a more clayey nature, with possibly a heavy clay subsoil, must adopt corrective measures to ensure the essential drainage. Lilies stand much more enrichment than has been supposed, and well rotted manure, thoroughly pulverized, can be mixed into the soil to good advantage. Under *auratums*, *candidums*, and *speciosums*, we have had good success in putting a thin layer of sphagnum moss. It protects the base of the bulbs from the enriched soil and seems to stimulate their growth. Sphagnum moss is used in packing our bulbs and can be used for this purpose. Not rarely some lilies do not appear above ground the first year after setting, but seem to go through a season of recuperation and come up strong and good the second spring. We have had *L. brownii* and others do this, especially where imported bulbs had been used which had become dry and the outer scales shrunken.

The fullest measure of decorative effect is obtained from lilies when combined with other plants and shrubs. They will also serve to protect the bulbs and lower stems from the parching rays of the summer sun. Perennials, dwarf evergreens, and evergreen shrubs are useful in this connection and make charming combinations. See reference page.

*Lilium auratum**Lilium henryi**Lilium maculatum***AURATUM. GOLD-BANDED JAPAN LILY.**

This is the most popular Lily grown. No species ever had so much general favor. It is a very variable species in the size, color, etc., of its flowers, and also in the time of flowering. A bed of one hundred Auratums will produce flowers over a longer time than a hundred of any other Lily species. Flowers white, with a central band and numerous deep purple spots. Height two to six feet, not rarely bearing twenty large fragrant flowers eight to twelve inches across, with a fragrance so strong that a bouquet will fill a large church with their odor. A clump makes a glorious show. July and September. Largest-sized bulbs, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz. A few small bulbs, 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

BATEMANNIÆ. A most satisfactory Lily.

Color rich glowing apricot, unspotted, four to six flowers in an umbel. August. Two feet. 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

BROWN. One of the finest Lilies in cultivation, immense trumpet-shaped flowers, inside pure white and brown anthers, exterior deep reddish brown, a first-class doer, and one of the most noble pot plants. Stem rooting. Fine bulbs are now scarce. June-July. Two feet. \$2.50 each.

CANADENSE. WILD YELLOW LILY. Flowers vary in color—red and yellow. Grows two to five feet and is a most hardy species. Nice to plant among shrubbery, and does quite well in shade. June-July. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

C. var. RUBRUM. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CANDIDUM. ASCENSION or MADONNA LILY.

Handsome, large, fragrant, pure white flowers. Easy of culture; does best when left undisturbed after planting. Early July. Home-grown bulbs fresh from beds. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

CROCEUM. Golden yellow; closely follows *L. dahuricum* in blooming. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

DAHURICUM. One of the most reliable and hardy Lilies. The flowers are reddish yellow and of good size, and the plant with age attains a height of three to four feet in good soil. June. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

ELEGANS var. ALUTACEUM. Flowers buff orange. Dwarf variety. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

E. var. ATROSANGUINEUM. Solitary, deep blood-red flowers spotted purplish black, red anthers. One to one and one-half feet. June-July. 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

E. var. INCOMPARABLE. Deep red; one of the best easy growers. June. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

E. var. ORANGE. A very vigorous and healthy form. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

E. var. PRINCE OF ORANGE. Soft buff flowers spotted purple-black. Dwarf variety. Six to nine inches. June. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

E. var. THUNBERGIANUM. Flowers pale scarlet. June. Japan. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Surround the lily bulbs with sand in planting so as to provide sharp drainage. Six bulbs of a variety will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.

*Lilium elegans umbellatum**Lilium speciosum**Lilium superbum*

E. var. UMBELLATUM. One of the more common forms and a rather strong grower. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

GRAYI. This species has a bulb of about the same shape as *Canadense*, but smaller. The flowers are dark orange red, fine for cutting to go with white flowers. July. 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

HANSONI. See *L. maculatum*.

HENRYI. In form resembles the *Speciosums*, a splendid and healthy Lily from the mountains of China. It grows, when established, four to five feet high, flowers orange yellow, banded with green. One of the easiest Lilies to grow. August-September. 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

LONGIFLORUM. A grand Lily, with pure white, funnel-shaped flowers, often seven inches long. Often used for forcing for Easter to take the place of the more tender *Bermuda Lily*. July. 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

MACULATUM (*L. hansonii*). Under favorable conditions attains a height of three feet. The flowers of this species are reddish orange, six to ten in a cluster; petals thick and durable. A rare Japanese Lily that is rather high in price, but so permanent and healthy has it been with us that we consider it one of the cheapest. We have never lost a bulb after it was once established, and we have bulbs which have bloomed every year for years. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

MAXIMOWICZII (*L. leichtlini*), var. **RED-DISH YELLOW.** This is a later-blooming species than most of the red or yellow kinds and stronger than the yellow variety. 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

PHILADELPHICUM. A fine native Lily which is found growing on sandy soil and usually in partial shade. It demands good drainage and seldom thrives on heavy soil. July. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

PHILIPPINENSE FORMOSANUM. A distinct Lily of refined and graceful appearance with long, grassy foliage. The stems are wiry and slender, producing large, trumpet-shaped flowers with a slight external coloring of reddish brown. Very fragrant. Four feet. July. \$2.00 each.

REGALE. Vigorous constitution, medium in height, bearing one to several handsome, white, fragrant flowers; slightly shaded pink outside and the lower inner surface primrose-yellow. It is a hardy Lily and we consider it one of the finest novelties offered in many years. It seems to thrive on any good soil not too wet. Everyone who sees a *L. regale* bed in bloom admires it. Blooms about the same time as *L. candidum*. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

SARGENTÆ. A magnificent introduction from China, vigorous, hardy, floriferous. The flowers are funnel-shaped, milk-white internally with yellow throat, and deep reddish brown externally, very fragrant. In the very front rank of hardy Lilies. Grand as a pot plant. July. Strong, flowering bulbs. \$2.00 each.

Surround the lily bulbs with sand in planting so as to provide sharp drainage. Six bulbs of a variety will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.



Lilium speciosum rubrum

SPECIOSUM, var. ALBUM. About the same as the well-known *L. speciosum rubrum*, except that the flowers are white. It is a more expensive Lily. August and September. 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.

S. var. MAGNIFICUM and MELPOMENE are sub-varieties of *L. speciosum rubrum* and will be supplied at the same price as *rubrum* as long as the stock lasts. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

S. var. ROSEUM. White, shaded and spotted with rose. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

S. var. RUBRUM. This fine, late-blooming plant from Japan is one of the most showy of Lilies; of medium height and not difficult to grow. Blooms in August and September. Large flowering bulbs, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

SUPERBUM. AMERICAN TURK'S CAP LILY. This native Lily is one of the finest and most hardy of all. It often attains a height of six feet and produces a large number of flowers. Its flowers are bright orange in color, with dark spots. July. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

TESTACEUM (*L. excelsum*). Handsome nankeen-yellow flowers on a stalk four to six feet high. A novel color in Lilies. July. \$2.50 each.

TIGRINUM, var. SPLENDENS. By far the best form of Tiger Lily we have had. It is taller, with handsome, large flowers and a much healthier plant. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

T. var. FLORE PLENO. The old double Tiger Lily, and the only Lily in which double flowers are pleasing. Very lasting. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

T. var. FORTUNEI GIGANTEUM. This has grown magnificently with us, has pyramidal spikes six feet high carrying in many cases fifty flowers of grand color. A great improvement on the old form, later-flowering and more woolly stemmed than the type. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Our Special Lily Collection

This Collection for \$14. Half the Collection (3 of each), \$7.50

Early
6 *L. hansonii*
6 *L. croceum*
6 *L. elegans*

Medium
6 *L. tigrinum splendens*
6 *L. superbum*
6 *L. regale*

Later Flowering
6 *L. auratum*
6 *L. henryi*
6 *L. speciosum*

Surround lily bulbs with sand in planting so as to provide sharp drainage. Six bulbs of a variety will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.

***JASIONE perennis.** Low plant with fuzzy blue flower heads something like Armerias.

LATHYRUS latifolius. PERENNIAL PEA; EVERLASTING PEA. A very desirable perennial, and though the flowers are not fragrant like the sweet pea, they are very handsome and well worth growing.

L.—, var. Pink Beauty. Large racemes of pleasing deep rose flowers. Three feet. June-August.

L.—, var. White Pearl. A fine white variety with large purest white flowers.

***LAVANDULA vera.** SWEET LAVENDER. Fragrant blue flowers. One and one-half feet. July-September. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

***LEONTOPODIUM alpinum.** The true Edelweiss of the Swiss Alps.

***L. sibiricum.** Large-flowered form of Edelweiss.

LIATRIS. GAYFEATHER; BUTTON SNAKE-ROOT. A group of plants of the composite family, with purple or nearly white flower heads. Fine for the border. Liatris are easily grown, bloom continuously and last for years.

L. pycnostachya. PRAIRIE OF KANSAS GAYFEATHER. Long spikes of rose-purple flower-heads. August. Four to five feet.

L. scariosa. This is a much showier form than is usually sent out for this plant. It has large, showy, purple heads and flowers much later than the others. A very imposing form. September. Four to five feet.

L. spicata. Has spikes of good-sized purplish flower-heads, six to fifteen inches in length. Blooms profusely. August.

LINUM perenne. AUSTRIAN FLAX. Has pale blue flowers in June and July. It is a pretty border plant and remains for a long time in bloom. June. Give a single plant of this room to develop into a specimen. It is well worth while.

L.—, album. WHITE FLAX. 2 to 3 feet.

L. flavum. GOLDEN FLAX. Eighteen ins.

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. The Cardinal Flower of our swamps and brooksides. Is one of the most striking of our wild flowers, often four feet high. Its elongated spikes of deep scarlet flowers attract attention in any place. Though naturally found in moist and boggy soil, it takes kindly to cultivation, and may be grown with success in any good garden soil. August.



Liatris scariosa

LUPINUS polyphyllus. Has good-sized spikes of handsome blue flowers in June. Attains a height of three feet and is a desirable plant for the border, or to grow among shrubbery.

L.—, var. albus. A white variety of the preceding and makes a lovely combination when planted with it.

L.—, var. roseus is a new form with rose-colored flowers. A desirable new flower.

L.—, Regal Lupines. A wonderful new strain of perennial Lupines. There are creamy shades, amber, coppery orange and almost canary yellow, mingled with bronze, bright rose, terra-cotta, slate and lavender blue. Some are distinctly bi-colored, having wings or standards of one solid color and keel of another, while in some the whole flower is suffused and overlaid with a glossy sheen of rose or copper over a groundwork of pale yellow or amber. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.



Enothera

LYCHNIS. A showy class.

***L. alpina.** Has pink flowers, in close, compact heads half an inch wide. Plant about six inches high. A native of the Alps. May.

L. chalconica. MALTESE CROSS; JERUSALEM CROSS; SCARLET LIGHTNING. Two to three feet high, with white or scarlet flowers in good-sized corymbose heads. Give it a rich soil and it will bloom all summer. June.

L. coronaria. MULLEN PINK; ROSE CAMPION. Flowers red; showy in June.]

L. flos cuculi. RAGGED-ROBIN.

L. flosjovis. Grows twelve to eighteen inches high, making a clump. Flowers in rather a dense umbel. Individual flowers half an inch wide or less.

L. haageana hybrids. These range from a very dark deep red to salmon shades.

L. viscaria splendens. Fine rose pink flowers on good stems for cutting.

LYTHRUM salicaria, var. roseum superbum. ROSY STRIFE. A rose-colored form of *L. salicaria*, a native of England, where it is found growing on the margins of lakes and streams. Height three to five feet, bearing leafy spikes of rose-purple flowers.

MALVA moschata. MUSK MALLOW. Flowers rose or white, about two inches wide, in terminal axillary clusters; height about two feet; branching. A handsome perennial of Britain.

M.—, alba. White flowers.

MERTENSIA virginica. VIRGINIA BLUEBELLS. A foot or two high, with dark green foliage, and loose panicles of rich blue-purple flowers in early spring.

***MITELLA diphylla.** BISHOPSCAP; MITERWORT. The plant is a low and slender one with pretty, small white flowers in racemes six to eight inches long. Nice for rockery and likes partial shade.

MONARDA didyma. OSWEGO BEE-BALM. FRAGRANT BALM. Cardinal-red flowers in large, showy heads two or more inches across, on leafy, angled stems about three feet high, and when massed for distinct effects against a dark background, its brilliant flowers give bright, semi-tropic garden pictures in summer.

MYRTLE. See *Vinca minor*, page 41.

ÆNOTHERA. EVENING PRIMROSE.

Æ. fraseri. Erect habit, fine deep golden flowers.

Æ. fruticosa major. BUSH SNOWDROPS. Large golden yellow blossoms.

Æ.—, Afterglow. Yellow flowers tinged with red at the base.

Æ. missouriensis. A low, caulescent perennial with decumbent stems and bearing many large, axillary, yellow flowers. A very permanent plant in well-drained, sandy or gravelly soil, but not difficult to establish in any good garden soil.

Æ. speciosa. White flowering.

Æ. youngi. A very showy variety, producing large, bright yellow flowers the entire summer; three feet.

*Pæonia festiva maxima***PÆONIA albiflora** (*P. chinensis*). CHINESE

PEONIES. Among the many popular herbaceous plants it would be hard to find one that fits into any position in the garden or grounds like the Peony. The gorgeous display of flowers in their season is very effective, while the dark green foliage is at all times attractive. While Peonies may be planted with good results in spring or fall, there is probably no better time than from August 20 to the middle of September. The best authorities now agree that manure should not touch the roots of peonies, and that the practice of dressing in the fall with this is liable to induce disease. Bone meal is an excellent fertilizer to use. Don't expect too much of them the first year. They are a little slow in their growth, but after a couple of seasons, if they have been well cared for, you will have no reason for regretting the extra pains in setting. They bloom in June.

Albatre. Clear milky white, the center petals tinged with lilac and edged with a minute line of carmine. The plant is erect and robust in growth, and very free and fragrant in flower. It follows *Festiva maxima* and is greatly superior to that variety. \$1.25 each.

Albert Crousse. Bomb type. An immense full flower of good form; rose-white in

color, lightly and prettily flecked with crimson. Tall, erect habit of growth and very free flowering. A valuable late-flowering kind for any purpose. Two-year. \$1.00 each.

Ambroise Verschaffelt. Rose type. A fine, large bloom, dark violet-crimson in color, retaining its uniform color well in the sun. Good habit of growth and quite free. Two-year. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Asa Gray. Semi-rose type. Large, pale lilac flowers, with minute dots of deeper lilac, as if cinnamon had been sprinkled over the bloom. Plant of good erect habit. Midseason to late, and very fragrant. \$1.25 each.

Baron James de Rothschild. Crown type. Pale lilac-rose, intermingled with cream. Medium-sized flowers, but very free and fragrant. Vigorous growth. Two-year. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Cherry Hill. Very deep garnet, yet with a sheen which makes it especially noticeable in a collection; in young plants, some stamens are usually visible. Stems long and stiff. \$10.00 each.

Dorchester. Rose type. Delicate hydrangea pink. Fine upstanding growth. Very late, extending the pink section another week. \$1.25 each.

Do not expect too much from peonies the first season after planting. Six plants of an identical variety or color will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.

Edulis superba. Large, loose, flat crown. A splendid shade of bright mauve-pink, narrow petals at the collar shaded lilac. Early blooming, and of strong, upright growth. One of the best kind for cutting and a satisfactory Peony for any purpose. Two-year. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Eugenie Verdier. Semi-rose type. A flat bloom, pale hydrangea-pink, with a lighter collar. Center flecked crimson. Very free and fragrant. Mid-season. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Felix Crousse. Bomb type. One of the very best in the red section. Fine, large globular flowers, brilliant red in color. Strong, vigorous growth; medium in height and very free. Fine as a cut flower or for garden effect. Two-year. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Festiva maxima. Rose type. Conceded to be the most popular of all the Peonies. Very large, clear white flowers, prominently flecked crimson, the outer petals sometimes tinged lilac-white on opening. Very tall and erect and equally useful for massing or cutting. Two-year, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Frances Willard. Opens an exquisite blush-white with an occasional carmine touch changing to pure white. A wonderful combination of strength and delicacy. \$3.00 each.

Humei. Rose type. An old standard variety, fine for cutting. Cherry-pink, with a distinct cinnamon fragrance. Very late. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Karl Rosenfield. Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Dark crimson. Very strong, tall, compact grower and free bloomer. Midseason. A very brilliant and striking variety. One of the best. \$2.00 each.

Lady Alexandra Duff. Immense cup-shaped bloom of French pink shading to flesh color in the center. \$3.00 each.

Mme. Emile Lemoine. Midseason. An extra fine variety, with large, globular, compact flowers of milk-white. Two-year. \$1.50 each.

Mme. de Verneville. Large, very full, bomb. Pure white, center blush when first open, fading to pure white; prominent carmine flecks. Medium height, and free bloomer. Extra good. Two-year. \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Mme. Emile Galle. Deep, lilac-white, changing to milk-white in the center. Medium tall, strong and very free blooming. Late. \$1.50 each.

Marguerite Gerard. Very pale salmon-pink, fading to almost white. Large, compact rose type; very strong growth. Late. \$1.00 each.

Marie Lemoine. Rose type. Compact flowers, enormous in size. Color is ivory-white, occasionally carmine tipped. Splendid for cutting, pleasant odor, fine in a massed planting. Late. \$1.25 each.

Mons. Jules Elie. Bomb type. Pale lilac-rose, collar lighter, shaded amber-yellow at the base. Large in bloom, vigorous in growth. Early. Has been called the King of True Peonies. \$1.25 each.

Mons. Krelage. Semi-rose type. Deep solferino-red, with amaranthine center. Flat flowers as large as a plate. Late. Fragrant, with none of the peculiar bitter taint of the Peony odor. In the deeper pinks, we rank it highly. \$1.00 each.

Solfatare. Bomb type. Sulphur-white, with milk-white guard petals. Medium growth and good stems. Fragrant. Mid-season. This variety approaches the much desired yellow Peony. \$1.00 each.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Semi-rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, splashed with violet tints, guard-petals fading to nearly white. Very large, compact bloom, and a free-flowering, strong, vigorous grower. Mid-season. Useful for cutting or mass planting. Two-year. \$1.00 each.

Victor Lemoine. Medium-sized, globular, semi-rose type. Very dark, crimson guards, prominently streaked light center, flecked green. Medium tall, drooping habit. Early mid-season, two-year. 75 cts. each.

P. officinalis rosea plena. Beautiful rose-pink flowers, fully double, possessing good substance, so that they will last for some time as cut flowers. Early; sometimes called "The Decoration Day Peony." Strong plants three years old. \$1.50 each.

P. officinalis rubra plena. Double bomb-shaped flowers of bright blood-red with almost no trace of purple. Early; known as "The Old-fashioned Red Peony." Strong three-year old plants, \$1.50 each.

Do not expect too much from peonies the first season after planting. Six plants of an identical variety or color will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.

Oriental Poppies

PAPAVER orientale. Seedlings from hybrid plants. The greater part will be bright scarlet like the type. These poppies do well on a well-drained loam or slaty soil. After the Spring bloom the plant dies down, making a green growth again later in the season.

There are also many fine hybrid forms of which we offer the following at 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Gerald Perry. One of the most attractive of the oriental poppies yet seen. Large flowers of a uniform shade of apricot pink, conspicuously blotched crimson.

Lord Lambourne. A new variety. Color deep scarlet, the edges of the petals deeply fringed, the only hardy poppy with this distinction.

Mahony. The darkest carmine-purple.

Menelik. Unique color, best described as a glistening coppery shade.

Mrs. Perry. A fine salmon-rose. One of the best of the large poppies.

Orange Beauty. Flowers very large and of a beautiful orange shaded scarlet, with a large purple blotch at the base of the petals.

Perry's White. A valuable addition to the list of perennials. The flowers are pure satiny white, with a crimson-maroon blotch at the base of each petal.

Princess Ena. A most pleasing shade of orange salmon; flowers small in size and resembling a tulip.

Princess Victoria Louise. Large, soft salmon rose form of the Oriental Poppy.

Pygmæa. A curious and interesting dwarf form. Not unlike Orange Beauty in color although the flowers are smaller.

Royal Scarlet. It is a fine hardy perennial, having great red flowers with dark center.

P. nudicaule. ICELAND POPPY. White, reddish orange or golden yellow flowers. Very hardy and a permanent perennial when established in congenial soil. May-November.



Papaver
nudicaule

PENTSTEMON. BEARD-TONGUE. Few genera among the popular hardy perennials afford a greater number that are so attractive. Their natural gracefulness, variety of colors, and great abundance of flowers make them useful in many places. Though hardy as a rule, too much frost with an excess of moisture in winter seems to be fatal to most of this genus. Every flower garden should have at least a few of these lovely flowers.

P. acuminatus. Lilac or violet flowers in July. Stems erect, about a foot high. A very attractive flower and nice for cutting.

P. barbatus, var. torreyi. About two feet high; showy flowers; red or scarlet. One of the most attractive.

P. grandiflorus. One of the showiest, with thick, leathery leaves at base of stem and long, one-sided spikes of large, showy, lilac or purple flowers.

P. hirsutus. A native form, fine for naturalizing in dry and rocky places. Bright, rosy purple.

P. ovatus. Two to four feet high; the stems are erect, but the flowers are slender; blue or purple.

PHLOX paniculata. HYBRID PHLOXES. Many of the best hardy perennials are of this genus. Dwarf species, like *P. subulata* and its varieties, are useful in rock-work. The taller sorts, *P. paniculata* and *P. maculata* give some most delicate and varied colors, and are prized as among the most staple garden perennials.



Platycodon grandiflorum

Abbema Louise. Rather dwarf with beautiful heads of large white flowers. One of the best dwarf whites.

B. Comte. Brilliant French purple. Late.

Bridesmaid. White with large, crimson-carmine eye.

Cyclone. Carmine-rose; light center.

Europa. Snow-white with carmine-red band. Very large, compact trusses.

Frau Antone Buchner. Largest pure white.

Hodur. Flesh-pink with large white eye.

Jordan. A large-petaled, soft dark rose with darker eye.

Jules Sandeau. Large; fine; very free-flowering; pure pink.

La Vague. Medium, pure mauve; with aniline-red eye.

Lord Raleigh. Purple.

Mme. Paul Dutrie. Delicate lilac-rose; flowers large and borne in large panicles.

Pantheon. Large, dark pink flowers; very fine.

Prof. Virchow. Bright carmine, overlaid with orange-scarlet.

Rijnstroom. RHINE STREAM. A grand new Phlox, resembling Pantheon, but with larger flower heads. A soft, clear pink; medium height and strong grower.

R. P. Struthers. Rosy carmine with claret-red eye.

Sir Edwin Landseer. Very bright crimson; large trusses and vigorous, healthy growth.

Sunset. Dark rosy pink.

Von Lassburg. Handsome pure white with very large individual flowers.

W. C. Egan. Delicate, soft shade of lilac.

P. suffruticosa, Miss Lingard. A fine, free-blooming Phlox, coming into flower much earlier than other kinds and continuing through the season.

***P. amœna.** A low species, native to dry hills and barrens. Flowers pink, purple and occasionally white. This form is pink.

***P. subulata.** MOSS PINK. Creeping and tufted, forming broad mats. Flowers pure white to rosy red. May-June.

***P.—, var. alba.** White flowers.

***P.—, var. Alice Wilson.** The flowers of this are violet blue.

P.—, var. lilacina. Light blue.

PHYSALIS francheti. CHINESE LANTERN PLANT. Hardy without protection here. Large, showy pods; fine as dried winter bouquet.

***PHYTEUMA scheuchzeri.** Fine rockery plant of the Campanula family. Twelve to eighteen inches; fuzzy blue flower heads in great profusion. June.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana. FALSE DRAGONHEAD. Flowers about an inch long, varying in color from purplish red to pink and white.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum. JAPANESE BELLFLOWER. Eighteen to twenty-four inches high. Large, solitary, blue flowers at the ends of the branches. China and Japan. Summer.

P.—, var. album. White form of the preceding.

***P. mariesi.** Deep blue flowers with erect stems. Dwarf habit. An excellent plant for the border or rockery. One foot. June-July.

***P.—, album.** A white-flowered form of the above.

POLEMONIUM caeruleum. JACOB'S LADDER. A fine border plant, with handsome blue flowers in early summer. May and June.

***P. reptans.** GREEK VALERIAN. Loose panicked corymbs of blue or sometimes white flowers. Plants six inches high, blooming in spring.

POLYGONATUM multiflorum. SOLOMON-SEAL; LADY'S SEAL. One to three feet high, with small white flowers. A nice plant for the wild garden. Last of May.

POTENTILLA rupestris. Flowers white, borne on long stems; a fine plant for dry places.

PRIMULA cachemiriana. Flowers deep purple. Early.

P. cortusoides. Rosy pink flowers.

P. denticulata. Tall, in varying shades of lilac. Good in bog gardens or moist borders.

P. japonica. Our own strain with many light colors. It needs moist soil and some shade for the best results.

P. polyantha. SUTTON'S SUPERB. An improved English strain.

***P. veris.** COWSLIP; PANSY-WORT. Plant in rich, well-drained soil, in the border or in the rockery. Flowers vary from a clear yellow to pleasing shades of yellow and maroon.

PYRETHRUM hybridum. PAINTED DAISY. There is no finer small-flowered hardy plant than the Pyrethrum. Charming colorations ranging through rose and pink to red and always on good stems for cutting. It has ornamental foliage, compact habit, and is of the easiest culture, any cool, deep soil being suitable. June. Two feet.

***RUTA patavina.** Graceful tufts of finely-divided foliage with crowded heads of canary-yellow flowers. A choice Alpine.

SALVIA azurea var. grandiflora. SAGE. Delicate blue, flowers in August. A permanent plant of easy culture, adding a much-needed touch of blue to the garden when yellow seems to be predominant.

S. virgata nemerosa. One of the finest of this family. Neat bushes with spikes of brilliant rosy-purple flowers.

SANGUINARIA canadensis. BLOODROOT. Has very pretty white flowers in early spring, an inch or two wide, followed by large, heart-shaped leaves, which remain until Autumn. It will do well in shade, and on this account is one of the most valuable for the shady corner.

SAPONARIA officinalis. COMMON SOAPWORT; BOUNCING-BET. Will grow in poorest soil.



Pyrethrum hybridum

Plants on this page 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100, except as noted. Six plants of an identical variety or color will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.



Statice latifolia

- S. ocymoides.** Trailing vine, which is completely covered with rosy pink flowers from May to July.
- SCABIOSA caucasica.** Light blue, showy flowers, eighteen inches high on good, strong stems for cutting.
- S.—, var. alba.** White flowers.
- SEDUM.** STONECROP. A very large genus, comprising more than a hundred species of plants, mostly hardy, and natives of temperate or frigid zones. Their flowers are mostly white or yellow, sometimes pink or blue.
- *S. acre.** WALL PEPPER; MOSSY STONECROP. A pretty species for rockwork; well known and considerably used.
- *S. aizoon.** Clear yellow flowers. One foot. July-August.
- *S. album.** Foliage green; flowers white. Two to three inches. May-July.
- *S. lydium.** Bronzy-green foliage, pink blossoms. Rockery species. Four inches.
- *S.—, glaucum.** Foliage glaucous-green. Choice.
- *S. middendorffianum.** Brownish-yellow flowers, serrated leaves.
- *S. reflexum.** Flowering stems, eight to ten inches high; flowers yellow, three-fourths of an inch wide.
- *S. sarmentosum.** A rapid-growing, spreading Sedum. Six inches. May-July.
- *S. spectabile, var. purpureum.** This form is much better than the type, having larger and darker purple flowers and larger cymes.
- *S.—, var. Brilliant.** This form has still deeper rose flowers, and is an improvement on the purpureum.
- *S. spurium coccineum.** Rose-purple flowers; low-growing; nice for rocks.
- *S. stoloniferum.** A species from Asia Minor, with pink or white flowers.
- *SEMPERVIVUM arachnoideum.** HEN AND CHICKENS. Very interesting alpine plants much used for carpet-bedding, having fleshy rosettes of leaves from which are sent up the flower stocks. Suitable for rockery or for dry, sunny situations.
- *S. globiferum.** GLOBE HOUSE-LEEK.
- *S. tectorum.** ROOF HOUSELEEK.
- SILENE alpestris.** Shining green foliage; graceful panicles of snow-white flowers.
- S. fortunei.** Flowers brilliant rose, dianthus-like, fringed.
- S. schafta.** AUTUMN CATCH FLY. Rosy flowers June to October.
- SMILACINA racemosa.** Height one to three feet. Flowers white, in terminal racemes. Natural to moist copses of the northern states.
- STACHYS lanata.** WOOLLY WOUNDWORT. The blooms are striped, in whorls; leaves thick, soft and woolly. A fine border plant blooming in June and July.
- *STATICE latifolia.** SEA LAVENDER. A handsome plant, two feet high from a deep root. Scape very much branched, panicles large and spreading, flowers blue, mid-summer. Useful in cutting as Gypsophila. A hardy and permanent plant, that should be given deep soil, sunny position and left undisturbed.
- Its color gives a desirable touch to the hardy border and is very attractive. The flower sprays may be cut and dried for use in winter bouquets, retaining much of their color and charm.
- STOKESIA cyanea.** STOKES'S ASTER. A rare hardy plant of the aster family. Twelve to eighteen inches high, and very thrifty. Rich green leaves, the flowers of a wonderful shade of azure blue, the petals finely divided, good for cutting. August.
- S.—, var. alba.** White flowers.

*Trillium grandiflorum*

TANACEETUM vulgare, var. **crispum**. Is the cut-leaved form of the common Tansy. It is interesting both for the foliage and for its flowers.

THALICTRUM adiantifolium. Leaves are much like those of the maidenhair fern, the flowers white. A form much admired.

T. dioicum. EARLY MEADOW RUE. One to two feet high; flowers purplish and greenish in ample panicles, dioecious, coming in April and May. Nice for planting in shade.

T. polygamum. TALL MEADOW RUE. Stately plant, when grown in rich, moist soil. Flowers white; foliage good.

THERMOPSIS caroliniana. A showy, tall-growing plant, attaining a height of three to four feet, producing long spikes of yellow flowers in June and July.

***THYMUS serpyllum**. Charming fragrant leaved variety for the rockery.

***T. vulgare**. COMMON TYHME. Flowers pale lilac. Two feet. June-July.

TIARELLA cordifolia. FALSE MITERWORT; FOAM FLOWER. Handsome in leaf and flower; quite hardy; easily increased, and at home in any moist, sandy soil. Fine for the shady corner, shady or sunny portions of the rockery, or, if not too dry, in full sun. Creamy-white flowers, star-shaped, massed on stems above the foliage. May.

TRADESCANTIA virginiana. SPIDERWORT. A good plant for decorative purposes among shrubbery or along the margins of woodland walks. After a time forms fine, large clumps, ten to thirteen inches high, with numerous terminal umbels of large, light blue flowers.



Veronica longifolia

TRILLIUM. WOODLILY; WAKE ROBIN. Early-flowering bulbous plants, which are generally fond of shade. Large, handsome, dark green leaves, which continue for a long time after the flower. If planted in spring, it should be done early. Autumn or late summer is the best time to transplant them. Clumps of Trilliums interspersed among the shrubbery make a most interesting feature of the garden. They bloom profusely in spring.

T. erectum. The common purple flowered kind; one of the first in bloom. 12 cts. each, \$1.10 per doz.

T. grandiflorum. Generally considered the best, and probably a thousand of it are sold to a hundred of any other kind. A very charming plant, blooming in early spring and liking shade. Very hardy and increases rapidly. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5.00 per 100.

T. undulatum (*T. erythrocarpum*). PAINTED TRILLIUM. This native of cold, damp woods is more difficult to grow than some. It needs leaf mold and deeper setting, but will amply repay the extra care when established.

TROLLIUS caucasicus. A rich orange colored form of the Globe Flower.

T. europæus. COMMON GLOBE FLOWER. Stems six to twenty inches high, bearing pale yellow flowers an inch or more wide. A very interesting plant with handsome flowers. June-August.

***TUNICA saxifraga.** Has small pink flowers in the greatest profusion. Nice for the low border or for rockwork; blooms profusely.

ULMARIA filipendula (*Spiræa filipendula*). MEADOW SWEET; DROPWORT. Flowers white or rose outside; stem two to three feet high, grooved, erect, with a few small leaves. Tuberous-rooted, herbaceous perennial. June-July. A native of Europe.

U. filipendula double. Graceful fern-like foliage and numerous corymbs of double, white flowers. June-July. One to three feet, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

UVULARIA grandiflora. MERRYBELLS. Ten to eighteen inches high, forking above numerous green leaves and pale yellow flowers. Spring.

VALERIANA officinalis. HARDY GARDEN HELIOTROPE. An old-time favorite. Showy heads of rose-tinted white flowers during June and July. Tall-growing with a delightful heliotrope odor.

VERBASCUM nigrum. Neat spikes of rich yellow flowers, with bright purple filaments.

V. phœniceum. The finest of the species. Neat tufts of dark green foliage, slender spikes of brilliant-colored flowers, in white, rose, purple, and intermediate shades.

VERONICA longifolia. Two feet high; lilac flowers.

V.—, var. Blue Ridge. An excellent new variety of longifolia, a handsome dark blue and a distinct variety. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

V.—, var. **subsessilis**. By far the finest of the hardy Veronicas. The flowers are large, and of an intense blue. A very decorative plant; quite permanent.

V. spicata. Handsome bright blue flowers in a dense spike; blooms profusely. Europe.

T. teucrium. HUNGARIAN SPEEDWELL. Fine blue spikes on clustered stems about eighteen to twenty-four inches; makes a compact mass.

VIOLA. VIOLET.

V. canadensis. CANADIAN WHITE VIOLET. One of the best of Wild Violets. Not rarely eighteen inches high, branching and bearing numerous white-and-purple flowers.

V. cornuta. HORNED PANSY; TUFTED PANSY. The recently added varieties of this charming plant have enhanced its value as a class, which is distinct from the common pansy.

V.—, var. **alba**. Like the preceding except

flowers are pure white. One of the daintiest.

V.—, var. **Jersey Gem**. A recent introduction that has proved to be one of the finest perennial flowering plants ever sent out. It is absolutely hardy under all conditions and flowers continuously from May until frost. The color is a true violet-blue and the individual flowers are very large and fragrant, reminding one of a huge Violet. The stems are about six inches long which makes it very popular as a cut flower. It succeeds in sun or partial shade and is not particular as to soil. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

V. palmata, var. **cucullata**. HOODED VIOLET. Blue flowers.

V. pubescens. DOWNY YELLOW VIOLET. Six to twelve inches high, with broadly heart-shaped leaves and yellow flowers.

YUCCA filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. Leaves about an inch wide. Pyramids of white, bell-shaped flowers in July. Four to eight feet high.



Plants on this page 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100, except as noted. Six plants of an identical variety or color will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.

Biennial Plants

We grow each year large quantities of these plants, which we believe are best set in the Fall. There is, however, a good demand for them each Spring, which we are not always able to meet. This season we have prepared for this, and our stocks are complete in all lines, enabling us to separate them from the rest of our list and give them a section by themselves.

We use great care in obtaining the seed from which these plants are grown. The greater part of them should be absolutely true to color.

BELLIS perennis. ENGLISH DAISY. Fine for edging beds.

Giant Red. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Giant White. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Giant Pink. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Giant Mixed. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

CAMPANULA medium. CANTERBURY BELLS. Best for large solid color effects.

Single Blue. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Single White. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Single Pink. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Single Mauve. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Double Pink. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Double Mauve. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Double White. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Calycanthema Blue. CUP AND SAUCER. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Calycanthema Pink. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Calycanthema White. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Campanula Medium Mixed. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

DIGITALIS gloxiniaeflora. FOXGLOVES. Charmingly beautiful, yet stately and impressive.

White. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Rose. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Digitalis gloxiniaeflora. THE SHIRLEY. This novelty is from the garden at Shirley, England, in which originated the Shirley Poppy. It is a strong-growing strain of great beauty, flowers enormous in size, frilled, and ranging in color from white to deep rose and blotched dark maroon, crimson and chocolate. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HOLLYHOCKS. One of our oldest and best known hardy garden flowers.

Single Mixed. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

Double White. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

Double Yellow. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

Double Crimson. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

Double Rose. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

Newport Pink. Very popular. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

Dr. Faust. Almost black. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 each, \$12.00 per 100.

"Alleghany." Mammoth flowers, wonderfully formed of loosely-arranged fringed petals which look as if made from the finest China silk. The colors vary from the palest shrimp-pink to deep red. The plants are of strong growth, sending up spikes six to seven feet high. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Exquisite. The flowers of this new Hollyhock are very large, extremely double, and possess the charming new feature that every petal, both of the circumference and the center, is exquisitely curled and fringed. Each white margined petal is adorned with a large blotch, and the range of color at present includes rose, carmine rose, violet and dark purple. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

MYOSOTIS. FORGET-ME-NOT. Try naturalizing these in moist places.

M. alpestris, Victoria. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

M. scorpioides, var. semperflorens (M. palustris). TRUE FORGET-ME-NOT. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

SWEET WILLIAM. Bed these for bold color. Fine as cut flowers.

White. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Biennials will amply repay additional watering and fertilizing. Six plants of an identical variety or color will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.

Scarlet. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Rich Crimson. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Pink Beauty. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Pheasant's Eye. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Nigrescens. Very dark foliage and flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Mixed Double. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

VIOLAS. The Viola is not used as it should be in America. Try a round bed of *Admiration*, edged with a double row of *White Perfection*; *Lutea Splendens* edged *Admiration*; *Ardwell Gem* edged *Mauve Queen*. The English bedding strains could also be used in solid color beds. The last-named are smaller flowered, but very free. The *Violas* are really perennial, and may be treated as such. For bedding purposes, however, treat as biennials.

English Bedding Violas. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Blue. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Purple. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

White. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Yellow. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Viola Admirabilis. Dark purple and yellow. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola Admiration. Very fine. Glistening dark blue. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola Ardwell Gem. Primrose-yellow. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola Bowles Black. Tiny black circular flowers hardly larger than a violet, of a black color, relieved by a gold point in center. A gem for the rockery. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola Blue Perfection. Very large, light blue. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola White Perfection. A beautiful white with yellow eye. Large. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola cornuta G. Wermig. A variety of the *Tufted Pansies*, forming clumps which are completely covered with rich violet-blue flowers the entire season. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola cornuta Jersey Gem. See page 31.

Viola Councillor Waters. Purple. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola Lady Marjorie. Blue. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola Lutea Splendens. Fine clear yellow. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.



Hollyhock Alleghany

Viola Mauve Queen. Mauve. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola Papilio. An old favorite. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola Pink Pearl. Closely follows the *cornuta* type; prostrate growth covering the ground. Flowers on good stems, medium in size, and a deep pink in color. Fine for rockery. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Viola Sutton's Apricot. Large flowers, rich apricot yellow. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

PANSIES. These are true biennials. Proper attention to keeping off seed pods, plenty of water during dry weather, and a location where they are shaded through the heat of the day will keep them longer in bloom.

Harkness Imperial Strain. We never saw larger blooms than on this strain last season, and under ordinary culture. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Biennials will amply repay additional watering and fertilizing. Six plants of an identical variety or color will be furnished at the dozen rate; less than six at the single rate.

TENDER PLANTS

Suited to Spring planting. They are lifted in Autumn just after frost, and, after being well dried, the bulbs are stored in a warm, dry place. The flowers of nearly all are brilliant and showy.

Cannas

City of Portland. This is one of the most beautiful pink Cannas. A fine bedding variety; well-filled trusses of large flowers. Green foliage; three feet. 20 cts. each.

Eureka. Green-leaved; a free bloomer and its great trusses of perfectly-formed creamy white flowers stand nicely above the dense green foliage on stiff, upright stems. 15 cts. each.

King Humbert. King of the Bronze-leaved Cannas. A brilliant orange-scarlet variety of large size; leaves broad and massive. Height 5 feet. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

President. A gorgeous variety producing immense trusses of bright red flowers in great profusion. 20 cts. each.

Richard Wallace. Color canary-yellow. Large flowers. Four and one-half feet. 15 cts. each.

Gladioli

This is a very useful class of bulbs for spring planting, from the fact that the flowers are not only among the most showy in their season, but also because, by making a succession of plantings, the season may be prolonged until frost. Some of the later hybrid sorts are exquisitely delicate in their rich tints. They are most effective when massed among plants of similar character. They like a deep rich soil and sheltered position. Plenty of manure should be worked into the soil, but not allowed to come in contact with the bulbs, as it causes decay. August.

Alice Tiplady. One of the most popular of the Primulinus varieties. Color, a beautiful saffron-orange. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

America. Delicate lavender-pink flowers of large size, borne on strong stems, and well placed; splendid habit; very popular as a cut flower variety. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

Baron Hulot (Blue King). A really fine blue Gladiolus. In color it is a rich, royal violet-blue, very effective when cut and used in conjunction with Schwaben or other yellow variety. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Glory. RUFFLED-KUNDERD. Each flower petal is exquisitely ruffled and fluted. Stalks very robust and produce from eight to twelve massive beautiful flowers, which expand wide open and are delicate cream-pink with a neat crimson stripe. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Mrs. Dr. Norton. Pure soft white with tips of petals suffused La France pink. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Mrs. Francis King. Light scarlet of pleasing shade. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. LEM. KUNDERD. The flowers are very large and well expanded, of a lovely flushed salmon-pink with brilliant carmine, or deep blood-red blotches in the throat, presenting a vivid contrast of orchid-like attractiveness. It is of the Lemoinei type in form and color effect, with a gandavensis stem, so that it takes up water freely and opens up perfectly nearly every flower after being cut and placed in water. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Prince of Wales. The flowers are large and well placed and the color is a most charming coral-pink. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Princeps. Brilliant scarlet-crimson, carrying mostly three white blotches on lower petals. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Schwaben. Clear, canary-yellow, shading to soft sulphur. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz.

Fine Mixed, All Shades. Some of the showy kinds, with many of the most delicate colors. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

Primulinus Hybrids Mixed

This mixture is certain to produce beautiful flowers mostly in tones running from light yellow to orange, apricot and crimson. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

HYACINTHUS candicans. CAPE HYACINTH. A snow-white summer-flowering Hyacinth, growing three to five feet in height, gracefully surmounted with from twenty to thirty pure white, bell-shaped flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HARDY TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS

This charming, hardy group contains some of the most showy hardy plants in cultivation. They are very easy to manage, and exceedingly attractive when in flower. No class of plants has more admirers, and all who have had the pleasure of seeing them growing have doubtless been struck with the lovely and varied coloring of some of this family. To see them growing in their habitat is a treat which comparatively few can enjoy, but with a little trouble we have the pleasure of their flowers at home in our garden.

CYPRIPEDIUM parviflorum. SMALL YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER. One of the best native orchids; six to fifteen inches high, with one or more bright yellow flowers. The brown-purple spiral petals contrast nicely with the yellow lip; fragrant. Does well in sandy soil, with a mixture of peat or leaf mold; likes some shade. May and June. 25 cts. Three, five, six or more buds at 25 cts. a bud.

C., var. **pubescens.** LARGE YELLOW LADY'S SLIPPER. Resembles *C. parviflorum*, but is larger. Does well in almost any soil; likes some shade. One of the easiest to manage, and one of the most permanent when well set. It should be in every collection of hardy plants. May-June. 25 cts. Three, five, six or more buds at 25 cts. a bud.

C. acaule. COMMON LADY'S SLIPPER. This is another handsome native, beautiful, rose-colored flower two inches in length. Suited to well-drained fissures of rock-work. 20 cts. each. Three, five, six, or more buds at 20 cts. a bud.

C. hirsutum (spectabile). SHOWY LADY'S SLIPPER. The grandest of all terrestrial orchids. The flowers are borne on leafy stems two feet or more high. The pouch is much inflated, of a deep rose-purple or almost white, while sepals or petals are white. May be forced in peat or grown outside. It likes a considerable amount of moisture, but no stagnant soil will suit. Strong, single-budded plants, 25 cts. each; plants with two flowering buds, 50 cts. each. A few larger plants, with three, five, six, or more buds at 25 cts. a bud.

EPIPACTIS pubescens (*Goodyeara pubescens*). RATTLESNAKE PLANTAIN. Reticulated leaves which are very pretty, are clustered at the base from which springs a stalk twelve to eighteen inches high, terminating in a close spike of white flowers. Flowers of this plant are pretty enough in their season, but the leaves, lasting fresh through the winter, are very attractive. Needs shade and peat or leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

E. repens. Grows six to twelve inches high. Leaves much smaller than in *pubescens*. Flowers white. 35 cts. each.

E. tessellata. Stems average about eight inches high; leaves ovate to oblong-lanceolate, faintly veined. 35 cts. each.

HABENARIA blephariglottis. WHITE FRINGED ORCHIDS. An attractive white-flowered Orchid of our northern swamps and bogs. Flowers in short roundish or oval heads. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

H. psycodes. A rather pretty plant, native to wet swamps and meadows, about two feet high. Flowers purplish in a dense spike. 30 cts. each.

ORCHIS spectabilis (*Galeorchis spectabilis*). SHOWY ORCHIDS. Grows four to seven inches high, with two oblong leaves at the base; short, loose spikes of pink-purple flowers in May. Native to rich woods. 20 cts. each.

SPIRANTHES cernua. LADIES' TRESSES. Grows six to twelve inches high. Leaves mostly radical. Flowers white; fragrant. Open, grassy, moist meadows and pastures. 20 cts. each.

The most of these orchids are quite permanent when established in the right soils. We have seen one or two Lady's Slipper planted where they lasted five years; in one case sixteen years.

Shade, leafmold and moisture are essential to success with orchids.



HARDY FERNS

In the last twenty years Hardy Ferns have gained much in popularity in America. They seem so well-fitted for shady locations, where little else would succeed, that large numbers are often used to fill space which seems suited to them alone. We believe it is usually understood that the right sort of enrichment for ferns is decayed peat or good leafmold, also well-decomposed chip dirt. The dark soils of our deep woods are suited to these shade-loving plants. We say "shade-loving" because the majority are found only in shade in their natural homes, though a few thrive in very dry and sunny situations. As a rule, they are easy to grow. In fact, in some soils a few are inclined to spread and become weeds. We have hilly, moist pastures in Vermont which are almost entirely given up to some species. This, however, is in only a few favored places and not many species are so inclined to spread. When they become well-established in congenial soils, they are quite permanent and need almost no care, except to be let alone.

Though we have never tried barnyard manures under ferns we have read so often that manures are not congenial to them that we feel warranted in not advising their use. It may be that well-composted manures, where no further decomposition is possible, can be used sparingly under Ferns, if no leaf-mold or similar soil is obtainable, but it should be used sparingly and never when the leaf-mold is at hand. Some locations which are in the shade are not good for ferns. The ground under Maple trees is often so sapped of all moisture and enrichment that hardly anything else can live there.



Various fronds



Aspidum cristatum

Put your leaves over your fern beds and let them rot there.

Adiantum

PEDATUM. MAIDENHAIR FERN. One of the most popular species of hardy sorts. It makes a good pot plant, and is at home in almost any good garden soil where sufficient moisture is near, and drainage as well. It grows naturally in shade and also in the sun. The chief characteristics of this fern are its airy poise and delicate frond texture. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

Aspidium

CLINTONIANUM. A much larger plant than the true type of *A. cristatum*; attains a height of four feet when grown under the most favorable conditions. It is usually found in shade, and is fine for the north side of the house. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CRISTATUM. A small, narrow-fronded plant which grows in moist meadows and swamps, but more commonly around old stumps and decayed trees in open meadows and pastures. It makes one of the best plants in cultivation. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

GOLDIEANUM. Not rarely attains a height of four feet in its natural home. It is one of the finest Aspidiums. Moist, well-drained, loamy soil is good for it. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

MARGINALE. Quite common on rocky hill-sides. Its large, light-green fronds have a bluish tinge and are very durable; cut specimens will keep a long time. A valuable Fern for rocky or shaded slopes, or, in fact, for any place where it may be grown. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

NOVEBORACENSE.

Of medium size and more delicate structure than most of the larger Ferns. Its height in favorable locations is a little more than a foot. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

SPINULOSUM.

Makes a fine plant for any corner where it may be made to grow. Its fronds are 1½ feet high by 4 and 5 inches wide, and so delicately constructed as to be very handsome. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.



Dicksonia punctilobula



Aspidiums are beautiful planted in masses

SPINULOSUM dilatatum. This is similar to Spinulosum but has broader fronds. When grown in rich, moist situations it attains a height of two and a half feet. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

Asplenium

ACROSTICHOIDES (*A. thelypteroides*).

SILVER SPLEENWORT. Attains height of three feet and has fronds three to five inches wide. It is one of the ferns which grow alone if in good, moist soil. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

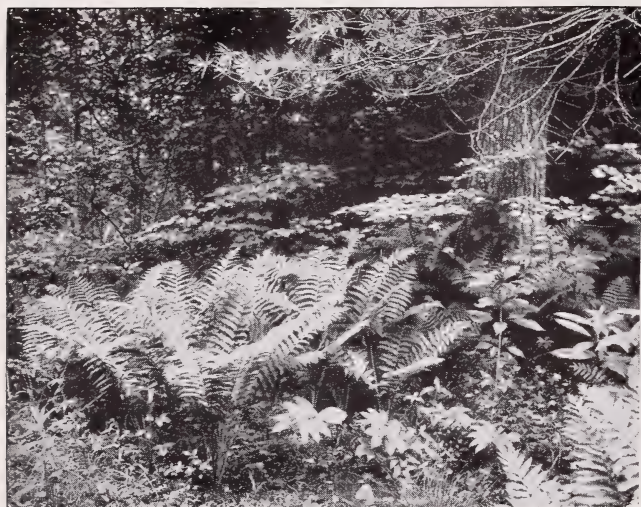
ANGUSTIFOLIUM.

SPLEENWORT. A fine tall Spleenwort, growing in moist ravines, and often three feet high. Needs shade and a moist, rich soil. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 doz.

FELIX-FEMINA. LADY FERN. Has a larger number of cultivated forms in



Put your leaves over your fern beds and let them rot there.



Osmunda cinnamomea

Europe than any of our common Ferns. One to three feet high, with fine, delicate fronds, and very hardy. Shade and sun are alike congenial, if soil is sufficiently rich and moist. Grows vigorously. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

PLATYNEURON (*A. ebeneum*). Usually nine to fifteen inches high when fairly established. A fine little fern, with narrow, ever-green fronds, which are very handsome. Found on rocky soil. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

TRICHOMANES. MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT. This does well in shaded rockwork and will grow on shaded cliffs if moist. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Camptosorus



Polystichum fronds

RHIZOPHYLLUS. WALKING-LEAF. Is found on the margins of shaded cliff rocks where the leaf mold has formed good black soil, and is

always shaded. Where such locations can be imitated, it is a good plant and will prove a very ef-

fective addition. 25 each.

Cystopteris

BULBIFERA. BLADDER FERN. Its fronds are not rarely two feet long, but quite narrow. They are widest at the bottom and taper to a narrow point at the top. Exceptionally useful on damp, rocky banks. A most interesting Fern. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

FRAGILIS. This is a variable Fern, growing over a wide area. It is smaller and more fragile than the Bulbifera. It makes a nice plant for rockwork. It is found in partial shade or full sun. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Dicksonia

PUNCTILOBULA (*D. pilosiuscula*). HAY-SCENTED FERN. Very abundant in the mountain pastures of New England. Delicate and easy of culture, it is one of the best. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Onoclea

STRUTHIOPTERIS. OSTRICH FERN. One of the most stately and one of the best for cultivation. Not rarely over four feet high, with handsome, dark green fronds growing in a circle, forming in outline a handsome vase. It is not evergreen, but lasts until frost kills the fronds. It likes to be shaded a part of the day and will stand considerable moisture. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.



Polystichum Plant

Put your leaves over your fern beds and let them rot there.



SENSIBILIS. SENSITIVE FERN. A common plant in moist ground and nice to establish in wet places. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

Osmunda

FLOWERING FERN

The Osmundas are a grand group of large, tall growing ferns, which, when established in right soils and locations, make fine plants. *O. regalis* and *O. cinnamomea* grow in more moisture, as a rule, than *O. claytonia*; but with good treatment and intelligent selection of location, the three may be grown together. It will not be the first or second year that the full benefit comes from the planting of these species; after they have become established, much handsomer fronds appear.

CINNAMOMEA. CINNAMON FERN. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

CLAYTONIA. CLAYTON'S FLOWERING FERN. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

REGALIS. ROYAL FERN; BUCKTHORN BRAKE. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Phegopteris, CLIFF BRAKE

DRYOPTERIS. BEECH FERN. Has triangular fronds three to five inches wide, once or twice divided. A delicate and pretty Fern which reaches a height of one foot in moist, rich, shaded places, often near a mountain brook. It is benefited by adding a little leaf-mold to the soil. Plant eight inches apart for permanent bed. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

HEXAGONOPTERA (*Polypodium hexagonopterum*). HEXAGON BEECH FERN. Has broader fronds; very delicate and pretty. Grows in any good, moist soil, where it will not get too dry, and still have drainage. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

POLYPODIOIDES. Five to eight inches high. A very delicate little Fern which will grow in rockwork or level culture in partial shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Polystichum

BRAUNII. SHIELD FERN. Comes from the shaded brooksides of the higher mountains of New England. A very handsome Fern, though not so common as most of the hardy sorts. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

Put your leaves over your fern beds and let them rot there.

ACROSTICHOIDES (*Aspidium acrostichoides*). **DAGGER FERN; CHRISTMAS FERN.** A widely known species; its fronds are used by the trade in bouquets. One of the easiest to manage, and about the best evergreen hardy Fern we have. It grows on rocky, half-shaded hillsides and in swamps. Is fine for forming an undergrowth among shrubbery. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Polypodium

VULGARE. **POLYPODY.** A fine evergreen Fern for rockwork in shade. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Woodsia

ILVENSIS. **RUSTY WOODSIA.** Grows on dry exposed rocks, forming large tufts, and is a pretty Fern. Five to six inches high. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

OBTUSA. Fronds a little wider than *W. ilvensis*. Easily managed. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Everyman's Fern Collection

This Collection of Hardy Ferns for \$3.00, not prepaid.

3 Lady Ferns	3 <i>Asplenium angustifolium</i>	2 Royal Ferns
3 <i>Aspidium marginale</i>	3 Bladder Ferns	2 Christmas Ferns
3 <i>Aspidium spinulosum</i>	3 Hay-Scented Ferns	3 Rusty Woodsias

VINES, TRAILERS AND CLIMBERS

ARISTOLOCHIA macrophylla. **DUTCH-MAN'S PIPE.** Fine climber; large, dark green leaves; small, quaint flowers, shaped like a pipe, purple and green. \$1.00 each.

CELASTRUS scandens. **BITTERSWEET.** A handsome, twining shrub, with dark green foliage; handsome orange-colored fruit. For covering old walls or stone heaps. 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

C. orbiculatus. **JAPAN BITTERSWEET.** A vigorous grower, bearing a profusion of orange-yellow fruit with crimson seeds. 50 cts. each.

CLEMATIS lanuginosa, var. jackmani. Very handsome large, dark purple flowers.

The showiest and handsomest of all the Clematis.

C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Crimson.

Either of the above two in strong, two-year-old plants, 75 cts. each.

C. paniculata. One of the handsomest in cultivation; of strong, climbing habit, often twelve feet high and covered with fragrant white flowers as if with a mantle. A fine species; a native of Japan, and quite hardy. 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

C. virginiana. **VIRGIN'S BOWER; OLD MAN'S BEARD.** One of the hardiest, though not so free from blight as *C. paniculata*. Has quaint, hairy seed-pods. 40 cts. each.

Be sure to provide a strong enough support for your vines and climbers.

EVONYMUS radicans. A splendid evergreen creeping plant, with pretty, deep green, small foliage. A rather slow-growing but useful plant for covering low stone walls or stumps, or as an edging plant, for which purpose it can be kept closely clipped. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

E. radicans vegeta. EVERGREEN BITTER-SWEET. True. This very handsome variety has broad, shining leaves and handsome scarlet fruits. The most desirable variety for covering walls and rocky places, and for the rock-garden. *E. radicans* and all of its varieties may be used as low spreading shrubs, but become climbers, attaining a height of twenty feet, if planted where they can cling to trees or high walls. Plants 75 cts. each.

HUMULUS lupulus. COMMON HOP VINE. Very useful for covering bowers, or any place where the covering is not necessary for winter. It can be planted to run along shrubbery. Exceedingly fast grower, covering a large trellis in a short time. Heat, drought or insects do not trouble it. Leaves are large and rough. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

H.—, var. aureus. GOLDEN HOP VINE. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

LONICERA periclymenum, var. belgica. SCARLET HONBYSUCKLE. A very fine, red-flowered form; almost shrubby. It is also quite hardy. 50 cts. each.

LYCIUM chinense. MATRIMONY VINE. Hardy climber; very handsome when covered with its scarlet fruit in autumn. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

MENISPERMUM canadense. MOONSEED. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PSEDERA (Ampelopsis) quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER; AMERICAN WOOD-BINE. Hardy, a quick grower. Fine for covering trellises or stone walls. Its dark beautiful green foliage turns to a charming dark red in autumn. It likes a rich, peaty soil. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

P. (Ampelopsis)—, var. engelmanni. A form which clings to rocks and may be used where the Boston Ivy would not be hardy. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

P. (Ampelopsis) tricuspidata (A. vitifolia). BOSTON IVY. Clings closely to



Clematis paniculata

wood or stonework; colors beautiful in autumn. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

TECOMA radicans (Bignonia radicans). TRUMPET CREEPER. Orange-scarlet, trumpet-shaped showy flowers. A tall climber. 35 cts. each.

VINCA minor cærulea. For shady places; fine clumps. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

WISTARIA. KIDNEY BEAN. Form thick, woody stems and climb high. Their spring bloom is produced in rich cascades, and they flower at intervals all summer.

W. chinensis. Flowers large, not odorous, produced in great profusion on established plants. Native of China. Flowers purple. 75 cts. each.

W. chinensis alba. Eighteen to twenty-four inches. 75 cts. each.

Be sure to supply a strong enough support for your vines and climbers.



Climbing Roses (See page 43)

ROSES

Roses like a good, deep, rich loam. There is little danger of getting the soil too rich. Shallow, sandy or gravelly soils are best suited to them. When necessary to plant in such soils as these, artificial compost should be made by taking out a foot and a half of this natural soil, and filling in with rich, heavy loam. In cold climates, Roses may be grown by banking up a foot or eighteen inches just before winter. In spring this should be removed and the plants cut back as far as they are killed.

Species

ROSA carolina. The well-known wild rose.
25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

R. rubiginosa. SWEETBRIAR, or EGLANTINE. Handsome, single flowers. Both flowers and leaves very fragrant. Two to three feet. 50 cts. each.

R. rugosa. RUSSIAN ROSE. A very desirable and hardy species, with large, solitary, red, or sometimes white, flowers, coming in long succession. It is not rare to see ripe fruit and flowers at the same time. Fruit large, orange-red to red; handsome in autumn. 40 cts each, \$4.00 per doz.

R.—, var. alba is a single white form. 50 cts. each.

All roses are gross, heavy feeders; use plenty of well-rotted manure.

R.—, var. Sir Thomas Lipton. The double, pure white flowers are borne on long stems in great profusion in early summer. It is a vigorous grower with beautiful foliage. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

R. setigera. PRAIRIE ROSE. One of the best single roses; delightful pink; hardy and very charming in mass; height about six feet in rich soil. Much used for naturalizing, producing very effective results. 60 cts. each.

R. wichuriana. CEMETERY OF MEMORIAL ROSE. A Japanese trailing species. Foliage firm and glossy green; a good bloomer. A splendid rose for growing where it will receive no care. Flowers single, white, and borne in great profusion. \$1.00 each.

Hardy Climbing Roses

Dorothy Perkins. This climbing rose has stood Vermont winters and seems quite hardy. We have seldom seen a more desirable climber. The flowers are a beautiful shell-pink, borne in clusters of ten to twenty each, and over an inch wide. They have a delicious fragrance and are very durable. For arches and pergolas there is no finer rose among the climbers. 60 cts. each.

Excelsa. Of the same general form and type as the familiar Crimson Rambler, but of far better color, hardiness, and habit, and free from its tendency to mildew. The flowers are of brilliant scarlet-crimson and are produced in immense clusters on plants of great vigor and beauty. Altogether the best of its type. 75 cts. each.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. By all means the most brilliant Rose known in any class, because of its clear, vivid, shining, large semi-double flowers which remain unusually long and in good condition on the plants. These flowers never turn blue, but retain their intense coloring until the petals fall. The plant may be used either as an ordinary climber or to make astonishingly effective pillars which are a flame of scarlet. No other Rose gives the same effect, and is to be most heartily commended in any modern garden. \$1.00 each.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. If but one climbing rose had to be considered, it should be this one, which combines beauty, vigor and adaptability to a remarkable degree. Its perfectly formed buds, equal to the best of the Hybrid Teas, are long and pointed, deep, clear pink in color, and produced on individual long stems. As the roses open, the color changes to a lighter form of pink and retains its beauty. The open flowers approximate four inches in diameter. The plant is beautiful when out of bloom, by reason of its large and glossy foliage of decorative quality. 75 cts. each.

White Dorothy Perkins. A counterpart of Dorothy Perkins except in color, showing a faint trace of pink in bud, opening to a pure white flower. 60 cts. each.

Other Choice Garden and Shrub Roses

Baby Rambler, or Dwarf Crimson Rambler. It is claimed to be perfectly hardy and free from disease. Is constantly in flower from early spring until frost. A first-class bedding plant not over eighteen inches high, with good-sized trusses of crimson flowers much like Crimson Rambler. 75 cts. each.

F. J. Grootendorst. Evidently the beginning of a new and particularly admirable race of Rugosa hybrids, this variety has been aptly described as "a Rugosa rose with the flowers of a red carnation." These flowers are in clusters and are persistently produced from early spring until frost, no other Rose in any other class excelling it in continuous bloom. The habit is bushy and vigorous. A remarkable and dependable sort for single specimens or hedges. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Hugonis. Fully as vigorous as *Spiraea vanhouttei*, this "Golden Rose" of China makes the same sort of outflowing, graceful, drooping plant. Of the shrub Roses, it is the first to bloom, and the flowers are honestly yellow, and last for sometimes three weeks. The plant is dependably hardy and makes a desirable feature for the shrubbery border, the driveway, the garden background, the corner, or a stunning hedge. \$1.00 each.

All roses are gross, heavy feeders; use plenty of well-rotted manure.



Rose Frau Karl Druschki

Madame Plantier. This choice, full-double, pure white rose is hardy here, and though it flowers at one time only, produces its blooms in the greatest profusion. One of the best roses we know of to plant where it has to take care of itself, as in cemetery planting. \$1.00 each.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These were the old garden favorites before the vogue of the Hybrid Teas. Their popularity, however, has never waned and their use in the rose garden is indispensable. They are hardy and vigorous of growth and will stand in the colder parts of the country where the Hybrid Teas would fail. They make a magnificent display during June and July, some varieties flower again in a lesser way during the fall, producing at this time their best flowers on strong stems, well suited for cutting purposes. No well-designed rose garden is complete without some of the Hybrid Perpetuals among its members. Our selection is of the better varieties.

We offer the following at \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

Anna de Diesbach. Large brilliant crimson, fragrant flowers; of good habit and vigor.

Clio. Flowers large, of fine globular form, flesh-colored, shaded in the center with rosy-pink; growth vigorous.

Frau Karl Druschki. This charming Rose is among the best of the double whites. If it has any fault yet seen, it is that it is too free in blooming. We should suggest thinning out the buds a little that larger blooms might be had, though the flowers are very large and of splendid form.

General Jacqueminot. Fragrant, large, very showy flowers of bright, velvety crimson. An old favorite that should be in every rose garden.

Hugh Dickson. A free, fragrant bloomer, with bright crimson-shaded scarlet flowers.

J. B. Clark. Intense deep scarlet, shaded blackish maroon, in exceedingly large and full blooms of moderate fragrance. Plant a rampant grower, blooming best in June, but sometimes repeating in the fall. Has been improperly classed with the Hybrid Teas.

Magna Charta. Hardy. Handsome pink flowers in June, on long stems. Exceedingly fragrant.

Margaret Dickson. Soft creamy-white. Very large and fine.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; of good form; fragrant and free-flowering. One of the finest June Roses.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford. Large flowers of deep rosy pink, the outer petals being delicately flushed with pale flesh. Plant strong and vigorous.

Paul Neyron. The flowers are very large, clear, deep rose and very double; the largest Rose in cultivation; borne on long stems; very fragrant.

Persian Yellow. Deep golden yellow, full and fragrant, hardy everywhere. Of strong growth. Blooms the earliest of all roses. Should be pruned very little.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson-maroon; shaded scarlet; a magnificent dark rose.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red. Stems long, light green and almost smooth. Free-flowering.

All roses are gross, heavy feeders; use plenty of well-rotted manure.

EVERGREENS

Evergreens are used for specimens on lawns, also extensively for massing, shelter-belts, screens, hedges, etc. They form perfect backgrounds for the flowering shrubs of early spring, the berries of autumn, and winter's tracery of bright bark and twigs. Other new uses are filling window boxes, and growing evergreens in tubs for hall and porch plants. Trees dug with ball of earth about the roots and tightly pinned in burlap will stand transportation and transplanting with little risk of loss. We pack them so that the root-fibers are well-protected and will reach their destination in good growing condition. If planters will continue this care, keeping the fibers from drying out by exposure to air and sun until the stock is planted, success is reasonably sure. Planting seasons for fall from August 15 to October 10; for spring from April 10 to May 15, depending on season and locality. We do not charge for balling in burlap. Boxes over three feet in length are charged for at cost.

ABIES balsamea. The fragrant balsam of our northern woods. Makes a handsome lawn specimen, rarely growing over thirty to forty feet high. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; two to three feet, \$1.00 each.

A. concolor. SILVER FIR. A large tree in its natural habitat, growing one hundred feet or more in height with trunk four to six feet in diameter; foliage pale blue or glaucous. Plants, twelve to eighteen inches, \$1.50 each; eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$2.00 each.

A. fraseri. FRASER'S BALSAM FIR. Foliage dark green and shining, with pale bands beneath. Cones two inches long, dark purple, with yellowish-green reflexed bracts. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; two to three feet, \$1.00 each.



Picea excelsa



Abies concolor

JUNIPERUS communis. COMMON JUNIPER. A shrub with spreading, sometimes prostrate branches, which curve upwards near the ends. The foliage is very dense and of a grayish-green color. Very valuable for larger rockeries and as a ground cover over hillsides. One and a half to two feet spread, \$2.00 each.

J.—, var. hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. Slender, pillar-like habit; blue-green branchlets. Twelve to eighteen inches, \$1.50 each.

J. sabina. SAVIN JUNIPER. A low, spreading shrub, thriving in poor soil. Foliage dense, very dark green. Splendid for rock-gardens. One to one and a half feet, \$2.00 each.

J. virginiana. RED CEDAR, or SAVIN. A handsome pyramidal evergreen thirty to sixty feet high with shreddy bark and

Firm soil thoroughly about the roots of evergreens that they may withstand winds.

heartwood red and aromatic. Plants eighteen to twenty-four inches \$1.75 each; two to three feet, \$3.00 each.

PICEA excelsa (*Abies excelsa*). NORWAY SPRUCE. Largely used in cultivation as a shade tree and now established in several places in Connecticut. Its dark green, glossy foliage makes it a very desirable evergreen. Rather quick in growth, quite hardy, and very ornamental. Twelve to eighteen inches, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.; eighteen to twenty-four inches, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; two to three feet, \$1.00 each.

P. engelmanni. A pyramidal tree of compact growth and having attractive bluish foliage. Very desirable variety. Plants, eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$2.00 each; two to three feet, \$2.50 each.

P. pungens, var. **glauca**. This blue form of the Colorado Spruce is a seedling, and seedling trees are often more symmetrical than grafted trees. A very handsome and hardy tree. Plants, twelve to eighteen inches, \$5.00 each; eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$7.00 each.

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasii. DOUGLAS SPRUCE. A beautiful tree growing from eighty to a hundred feet in height and of great hardiness. Bluish or dark green, pendulous branchlets. Cones three to four inches long. Twelve to eighteen inches, \$1.00 each; eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$2.00 each.



Pinus mughus



Tsuga canadensis

PINUS laricio, var. **austriaca**. AUSTRIAN PINE. A tall tree with broadly ovate head, dark green, rigid foliage and dark gray bark. It forms a symmetrical pyramid when mature. Plants, two to three feet high, \$1.50 each.

P. montata, var. **mughus**. MUGHO PINE. A dwarf tree of the highest value where a low, dense, spreading growth is desired; very dark foliage; extremely hardy. Twelve to fifteen inch spread, \$2.50 each.

P. strobus. WHITE PINE. The most valuable Pine. It is a tall tree with regular whorls of horizontal branches forming a symmetrical, pyramidal crown. Sold only to points within the limits of New England. Twelve to eighteen inches, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.; eighteen to twenty-four inches, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

P. sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. Leaves bluish green. Reddish brown cones about two inches long. Frequently planted for screens and windbreaks, and in sand-dunes to prevent drifting. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each; three to four feet, \$2.00 each.

RETINOSPORA pisifera. PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS. Foliage bright green, borne on somewhat pendulous branches. Pyramidal and rapid growth. Twelve to eighteen inches, \$2.00 each.

R.—, var. aurea. GOLDEN PEA-FRUITED CYPRESS. The new growth is rich golden yellow, eventually changing to greener hues. Twelve to eighteen inches, \$2.00 each.

Firm soil thoroughly about the roots of evergreens that they may withstand winds.

R.—, var. filifera. THREAD CYPRESS. One of the most graceful Retinosporas; medium height; pendulous, dark green, thread-like branches. Twelve to eighteen inches, \$2.00 each.

TAXUS cuspidata. A pretty Japanese evergreen which has stood our Vermont winters. Plants, twelve to eighteen inches, \$2.50 each; eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$3.50 each.

TSUGA canadensis. COMMON HEMLOCK. Fine for hedges, a beautiful boundary tree or in any position in which you may place it. Plants, eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per doz.

THUJA occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. This well-known evergreen is entirely hardy in all situations and adapted to all soils. Of rapid growth, attaining a height of twenty-five to thirty feet, growing in an erect conical form, making a beautiful hedge or specimen plant. Twelve to eighteen inches, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.; eighteen to twenty-four inches, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; two to three feet, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.; three to four feet, \$2.00 each.

T.—, var. hoveyi. A very desirable, low-growing sort; light green. Twelve to eighteen inches, \$1.25 each; eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$2.00 each.

T.—, var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. A compact, narrowly pyramidal tree. Branches short and densely clothed with bright green foliage. Very formal and attractive. Two to three feet, \$2.00 each; three to four feet, \$3.00 each; four to five feet, \$4.00 each.

T.—, var. Tom Thumb. Small, compact, with feathery foliage. Makes a beautiful ornament for a small yard or cemetery lot; fine for low hedges. Plants, eight to twelve inches, \$1.00 each.

T.—, var. vervæneana. A gracefully drooping, yellow-marked evergreen. Turns bronzy in winter. Hardy and very attractive. Two to three feet, \$3.50 each.

T.—, var. warreana. An Arbor Vitæ of sturdy pyramidal growth. Twelve to eighteen inches, \$1.50 each; eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$2.00 each.

T.—, var. wagneri. A low-growing, compact sort with dark green foliage. Twelve to eighteen inches, \$1.00 each; eighteen to twenty-four inches, \$1.50 each.



Firm soil thoroughly about the roots of evergreens that they may withstand winds.

SHRUBS AND TREES

In handling shrubs and trees it is very important that the roots do not become dry. When they are unpacked, if they are not set out permanently at once, they should be heeled in moist soil or packed where they cannot dry out. We make a practice of dipping the roots of those we send out in a clay mud which keeps the roots from the air. We believe this is very beneficial in preserving their vitality. Where shrubs and trees are over three feet, we charge the cost of box or bale. When we can bale them, the parcel is lighter and express not so much. Bales of over three feet cost from 15 to 75 cents, according to size. A few shrubs and trees do not carry well unless boxed. We furnish certificates of inspection of stock to those who desire them. We are inclined to believe that shrubs and trees of the deciduous class may be transplanted with success much earlier in autumn than is generally supposed. We do not advise transplanting before the growth has ceased, but as soon as all growth is done, and before the leaves fall, transplanting can be done, and we do not consider it necessary to remove all the leaves. In fact, we believe that a part of the foliage left on shrubs and trees is beneficial, and will aid them in making a root growth, which would not occur after they are removed. We have had quite as good reports from this class of plants shipped with foliage all on as when sent late, after all leaves have been removed by frost.

ACER pennsylvanicum. MOOSEWOOD; STRIPED MAPLE. This is a small and slender tree, with light green striped bark. Winter effect very handsome. Plants, six to eight feet, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. A very ornamental and hardy species; attains a height of fifty feet; rapid in growth; needs good drainage. One of the finest of the maples. Six to eight feet, \$2.50 each.



Acer platanoides

A.—, var. schwedleri. A form with purplish foliage. Five to seven feet, \$3.00 each.

A. saccharinum. WHITE or SILVER MAPLE. This fine, ornamental tree is found growing along river banks, and in moist clay is a rapid grower. It will thrive in more places than the Sugar Maple. Eight to ten feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

A.—, var. wieri. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE. A beautiful variety with deeply divided leaves and gracefully drooping branches. Ornamental. Six to eight feet, \$1.50 each.

A. saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. For decorative purposes or shade. The tree from which maple sugar is made and famous also for its brilliant autumn colors, symmetry of form and general beauty as a lawn and street tree. Eight to ten feet, \$2.00 each.

A. spicatum. MOUNTAIN MAPLE. Shrub or small tree, rarely thirty feet. Its leaves turn yellow and scarlet in fall, giving it an attractive appearance. Five to six feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum. Shrub five to ten feet high, branches long and slender with few compressed prickles. Graceful shrub with arching branches and bright shining foliage. Nice for rocky banks and slopes. Plants, two to three feet, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

AILANTHUS glandulosa. TREE OF HEAVEN. Five to six feet, 70 cts. each.

Hedge of *Berberis thunbergii*

AMELANCHIER canadensis. SHADBUSH. Native shrub with masses of white flowers, followed by a beautiful crop of blue-black edible berries. Often flowers before the leaves appear. Two to three feet, 60 cts. each.

AMORPHA fruticosa. Usually six to eight feet tall, growing naturally from North Carolina to the Gulf. Flowers violet-purple, in clustered racemes. Very picturesque. Three to four feet, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

AMYGDALUS. FLOWERING ALMOND.

Double Rose. A delightful little tree for the lawn. Two to three feet, 75 cts. each.

Double White. 75 cts. each.

BERBERIS thunbergii. This makes a fine plant for low hedges or for the shrub border. The red berries which come so abundantly on mature plants and the handsome scarlet foliage it usually has in the fall make it one of the most attractive shrubs. It is a plant easily established and, if set in fall or spring at the right time, seldom fails. Plants, twelve to eighteen inches high, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$12.00 per 100; eighteen to twenty-

four inches, 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

BETULA alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. This tree is a very beautiful one on account of its white bark as well as its dark green foliage. Plants, six to eight feet high, \$2.00 each.

B.—, var. pendula laciniata. CUT-LEAVED WEeping BIRCH. Makes an effective lawn tree. Six to eight feet, \$3.50 each.

B. papyrifera. CANOE or PAPER BIRCH. A very ornamental, tall-growing tree of erect, yet graceful habit. The silvery white bark is particularly valuable for winter effects. Six to eight feet, \$1.00 each.

B. populifolia. WHITE, GRAY, or OLD-FIELD BIRCH. Common on poor, sandy, or rocky soil. Plants, six to eight feet, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

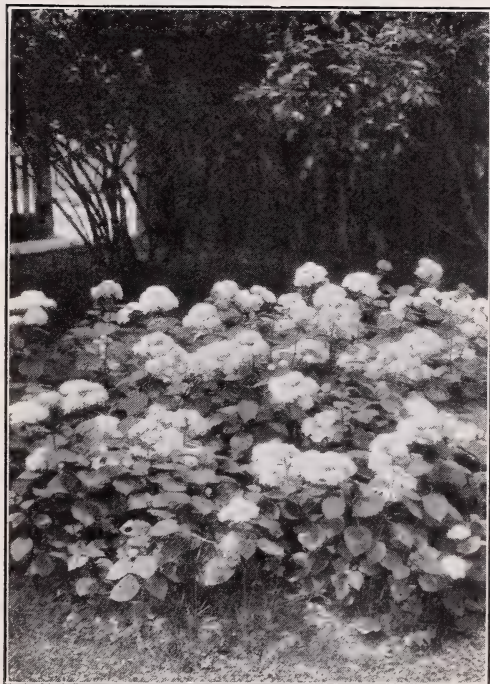
CLETHRA alnifolia. SWEET PEPPER BUSH; WHITE ALDER. A shrub three to ten feet high, growing near the coast from Maine to Virginia and southward, bearing an abundance of handsome, fragrant flowers in summer. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

CORNUS, SHRUBBY DOGWOODS

The relationship of these dogwoods to the white-flowering dogwood is not apparent at first glance. Not only are they shrubs instead of trees, but they do not have the four white petal-like bracts which surround the cluster of true flowers on the flowering dogwood. The flowers are creamy-white in flat clusters followed by white, blue or black berries. They prefer partial shade and good soil. They are much used by landscape architects in naturalistic planting.

CORNUS alba, var. **sibirica**. The bright, coral-red branches make this a pretty shrub in winter when the foliage is gone. Plants, about two to three feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

C. amomum. SILKY CORNELL. Shrub three to ten feet high, with purple branches and round, dark green leaves. Fruit blue or bluish-white. Plants two to three feet, 35 cts. each.



Hydrangea arborescens sterilis (page 51)

C. paniculata. Shrub six to fifteen feet, with gray branches and white flowers. The white fruit and red peduncles are very pretty in the fall and the foliage often turns a pretty color in the autumn. It looks best when planted in a mass. Plants two to three feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

C. sanguinea. Shrub sometimes twelve feet high, with purple or dark red branches. Native of Europe. Two to three feet, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

C. stolonifera. RED OSIER. With red bark, two to three feet, branching. 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

CYDONIA japonica. JAPANESE QUINCE. This shrub when in flower makes a good hedge plant or is nice among other shrubbery. Flowers red. Plants eighteen to twenty-four inches, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

DAPHNE mezereum. SPURGE FLAX. A slender deciduous shrub. Flowers distributed over the branches in threes, of a pretty pink color. One of the earliest flowering shrubs we have. Europe. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, 75 cts. each.

DEUTZIA crenata rosea fl. pl. Upright growth with double white flowers except for one or two of the outside petals of a rosy purple. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

D. gracilis. Shrub which attains a height of three feet and bears an abundance of pure white flowers in June. Plants, twelve to eighteen inches, 55 cts. each, \$5.50 per doz.

D. lemoinei. One and one-half to two feet, white flowers. This is as hardy here as any of the Deutzias and a handsome, shapely shrub. 55 cts. each.

DIERVILLA florida (*Weigela rosea*). A handsome Chinese shrub, with pink-and-white variegated flowers in June. 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

D. Eva Rathke. Crimson. Two to three feet, 60 cts. each.

EVONYMUS atropurpurea. BURNING BUSH; WAHOO. Tree-like shrub, six to twelve feet. Ornamental in autumn because of its abundant crimson fruit drooping on long peduncles. Plants, three to four feet, 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

FORSYTHIA suspensa. GOLDEN BELL.

Shrubs five to eight feet high; branches often drooping and not rarely rooting when they are on the ground; flowers golden yellow, appearing before the leaves. Plants, two to three feet, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

F., var. **fortunei**. This makes a more vigorous growth and has more upright or arching branches than the preceding variety. Plants, eighteen to twenty-four inches, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

GENISTA tinctoria. DYER'S BROOM;

GREEN WEED. Flowers yellow, in spicate racemes. Plants two feet high with round erect branches, and smooth, lance-shaped leaves. Europe and northwest Asia. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

HAMAMELIS virginiana. WITCH HAZEL.

A fine tall shrub which blooms just before winter. Flowers yellowish. Good plants, two to three feet high, 60 cts. each.

HYDRANGEA arborescens, var. **sterilis**.

HILLS-OF-SNOW. This is a very pretty shrub when in bloom, and the flowers remain fresh a long time. It grows rather slowly, but blooms freely when only two feet high. It makes a showy hedge. Plants, eighteen to twenty-four inches high, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.

H. paniculata, var. **grandiflora**. It is a fine decorative plant, either grown as a shrub or trained into tree form, when it sometimes reaches a height of eight to ten feet. Eighteen to twenty-four inches high, 55 cts. each, \$5.50 per doz.

ILEX verticillata. WINTERBERRY; BLACK ALDER. A pretty shrub, four to five feet high, bearing brilliant red fruits, which last after the leaves are off, and often nearly all winter. Plants, eighteen to twenty-four inches, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

KALMIA latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL; CALICO BUSH. One of the most desirable evergreen shrubs, growing four to eight feet high, bearing in May and June a profusion of large, showy, deep rose or nearly white flowers. Plants twelve to eighteen inches in clumps, \$1.50 each.

LIGUSTRUM—The Privets

The privets all have white flowers in early summer and dark blue berries in winter. They are used mainly for their rapidity of growth, semi-evergreen foliage and ability to grow in the shade.

LIGUSTRUM amurense. AMOOR RIVER

PRIVET. One of the best hedge plants because of its extreme hardness. Dark green, lustrous foliage, nearly evergreen. Flowers white, in erect panicles. Eighteen to twenty-four inches, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.; two to three feet, 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz., \$21.00 per 100.

L. ibota. IBOTA PRIVET. A spreading shrub. This and its variety are the handsomest privets in bloom. Hardy in Vermont. Nice for hedges. Plants, two to three feet high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.

LONICERA morrowi.

Shrub with wide-spreading branches and flowers pure white at first, blooming in May and June. Very decorative, with its bright red fruit from August until late in fall. 18 to 24 inches high, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

L. tatarica alba. TATAR-

IAN HONEYSUCKLE. A vigorous grower with dark green foliage and white flowers in May and June. Plants, 3 to 4 feet. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

L. tatarica rubra. Plants 2 to 3 feet. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.



Kalmia latifolia

MALUS iænsis bechteli. BECHTEL'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRAB. Shrub or small tree, dwarf and branching. Flowers are large and very double, resembling small roses. Delicate blush-pink in color; fragrant. Two to three feet, \$1.00 each; three to five feet, \$2.00 each.

PHILADELPHUS aureus. GOLDEN SYRINGA. The color of this shrub is very attractive during the early summer. Plants eighteen to twenty-four inches high, 75 cts. each.

P. avalanche. Hybrid. Slender, arching branches of graceful habit, snow-white flowers in great abundance. Two to three feet, 60 cts. each.

P. coronarius. MOCK ORANGE; SYRINGA. Grows from two to ten feet high. A handsome species from the south of Europe. Plants, three to four feet, stocky, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.



Philadelphus virginal

P. lemoinei. Very fragrant. white flowers in short racemes, literally covering the branches. Two to three feet, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

P. pubescens (*P. grandiflorus*). The flower of this is a little larger than those of *P. coronarius*. Two to three feet, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

P. virginal. The best of the Mock Orange family, exceeding any in beauty and form. The blooms are unusually large, coming in clusters of five to seven and slightly fragrant. Individual flowers measure two inches or more in diameter and are of the purest snow-white. Two to three feet, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

PHYSOCARPUS aureus. GOLDEN SPIRÆA. Three to four feet, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

P. opulifolius. NINEBARK. A fine, native shrub. Five to ten feet high, with umbel-like heads of white flowers in June. Plants, three to four feet high, 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.

POPULUS nigra italica. LOMBARDY POPLAR. The well-known tall columnar tree useful in so many ways. As a single specimen or in groups of three or four its vertical lines can be used to give an accent in the landscape or to contrast with the horizontal lines of architecture. As a tall screen it is of quick growth and takes up little space. As a street tree it is often used for narrow streets. Five to seven feet, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz; eight to ten feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

PYRUS aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN-ASH. Six to eight feet, \$2.00 each.

QUERCUS rubra. RED OAK. A large tree, eighty to one hundred feet tall, unusually large in leaf, and quick in growth. The young shoots and leaf stems are red, the foliage purplish crimson in autumn. A most beautiful object on the lawn. Seven to nine feet, \$2.00 each.

RHODODENDRON maximum. ROSE BAY; GREAT LAUREL. This handsome shrub grows naturally in Vermont and New Hampshire, but never attains the size here that it does in the south. Flowers pale rose or white, showy; leaves, thick, four to eight inches long, deep green. Plants, two to three feet high, \$2.75 each; one foot, \$1.50 each.

R. catawbiense. Plants twelve to eighteen inches high, \$1.50 each.

Bridal Wreath, *Spirea van houttei*

R. nudiflorum. PINXTER FLOWER. A handsome shrub, two to ten feet high. It forms clumps. The flowers are very handsome and vary in color from nearly white to dark purple. \$1.50 each.

R. punctatum. This has proved quite hardy here and its white or pale pink flowers are very fine. One of the best. Plants, one to two feet high, \$1.50 each.

RHUS typhina. STAGHORN SUMAC. The coloring of the foliage in autumn is very fine. Useful to plant in groups about rocky corners, with other shrubbery, or to screen unsightly objects. Good collected plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

R.—, var. laciniata. A very attractive form, with finely divided foliage and turning to a handsome orange-red in autumn. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

RUBUS odoratus. PURPLE-FLOWERING RASPBERRY. Attains a height of three to five feet, and bears large, showy flowers in summer. Two-foot collected plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SALIX pentandra (*S. laurifolia*). BAYLEAF; LAUREL-LEAF WILLOW. Grows eight to twenty feet, with shining, lanceolate, dark green leaves. Makes a nice screen for any unsightly object. Plants, two to three feet, 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz., \$35.00 per 100; three to four feet, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.

SAMBUCUS canadensis. COMMON ELDER. Collected plants only, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

S.—, var. aurea. GOLDEN ELDER. Plants, two to three feet, 55 cts. each.

S. racemosa. RED-BERRIED ELDER. On account of the fine clusters of dark red fruit and dark green foliage, this makes a fine showing among other tall shrubs. The fruit stays on well. Plants, four to five feet, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

SORBARIA sorbifolia (*Spirea sorbifolia*). Flowers white, in panicles. July and August. Grows three to five feet high, and is a native of Siberia. Plants, two to three feet, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

SPIREA—THE SPIREAS

The Spireas include more popular flowering shrubs than any other group. They are alike in having tiny forget-me-not-like flowers, either white or cerise, but the clustering of the flowers is quite different in the different species. They all prefer the sun, and are well adapted to the North. Many put out their foliage so early in the spring and drop it so late in the fall that they are green several months longer than most deciduous plants.



Hybrid Lilac

SPIRÆA arguta. This is one of the finest of hardy shrubs, ranking with *Van Houttei* and *Thunbergii* for beauty. Plants, three to four feet high, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

S. billiardi. Grows about six feet. Flowers bright pink in five- to eight-inch panicles. July-August. Plants, two to three feet, 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

S. bumalda. Shrub about two feet high with pinkish flowers in July and August. Plants, two feet, 45 cts. each.

S.—, var. Anthony Waterer. A free-flowering and compact shrub with bright crimson flowers in July and August. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

S. opulifolia. NINEBARK. See *Physocarpus*.

S. prunifolia fl. pl. A rather good plant with its button-shaped double white flowers. The foliage turns in autumn to a lovely tint of orange. Plants two to three feet high, 55 cts. each.

S. thunbergii. One of the handsomest. Branching, with many delicate white flowers and handsome foliage. Two to three feet, 55 cts. each.

S. van houttei. BRIDAL WREATH. A beautiful hardy shrub, with a profusion of white flowers in June. Two to three feet, 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz., \$35.00 per 100.

SYMPHORICARPOS orbiculatus. INDIAN CURRANT; CORAL BERRY. Flowers tinged with rose, in short axillary clusters, followed by red berries. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

S. racemosus. SNOWBERRY. A pretty shrub, with rose flowers, followed in autumn by handsome snow-white fruit. Quite hardy. Plants two to three feet high, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

SYRINGA. LILAC.

S. vulgaris. COMMON PURPLE LILAC. Plants, two to three feet, 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.; three to four feet, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.

S.—, var. alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. Plants, two to three feet, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.

S. japonica. JAPAN TREE LILAC. Grows to thirty feet, and makes a beautiful lawn specimen. Flowers appear in great profusion during June and July, creamy-white in slender plumes fifteen to twenty inches long. Two to three feet, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.; three to four feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

S. josikæa. Late; bluish-purple flowers. Plants, two to three feet, 60 cts. each, \$6.00 per doz.

HYBRID LILAC.

We offer the following in strong eighteen- to twenty-four-inch plants at 75 cts. each.

S. Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Dark purple-red.

S. Charles X. Single, reddish-purple.

S. Marie Legraye. White flowers, single.

S. Mme. Casimir Perier. Double, pearly white flowers.

S. Pres. Grevy. Double, light blue.

THE VIBURNUMS

The wild viburnums, bushy dogwoods, and several other native plants form a group whose blossoms are not quite showy enough for those who are interested only in floral display, but are much used by landscape architects in lawns and parks where they wish to get natural, rather than horticultural effects and year-around interest, rather than conspicuous display at any one time. Their white flowers, variously colored berries and brilliant autumn colors combine to give interest in all seasons. Most of them grow naturally in partial shade. The birds have a particular fondness for many of the viburnum berries. The Snowballs are horticultural varieties of viburnums with showy flowers.

VIBURNUM acerfolium. DOCKMACKIE.

Attains five feet, with upright branches. Flowers yellowish-white, in long peduncled cymes, in May and June. Grows fairly well in dry situations under trees. The foliage turns a handsome dark purple in autumn. Fruit a dark berry and quite persistent in autumn. Plants, eighteen to twenty-four inches, 50 cts. each.

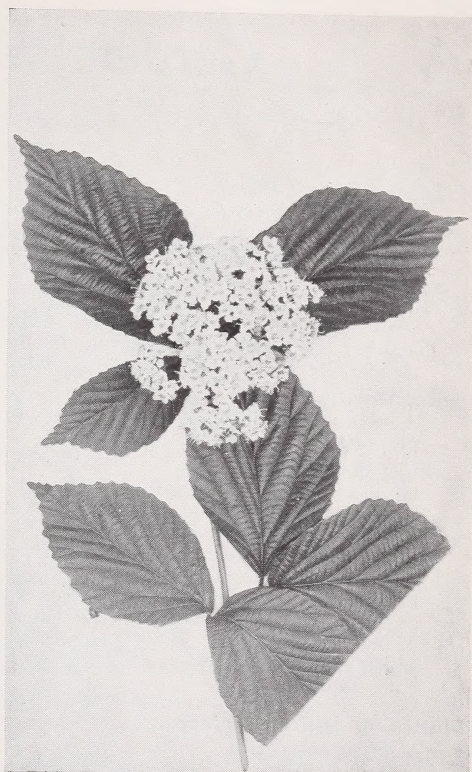
V. dentatum. ARROW-WOOD. Five to fifteen feet high; white flowers, dark purple fruits. The foliage is very good, being a bright, shining green. Plants, two to three feet, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz.

V. lantana. WAYFARING TREE. This shrub or low tree sometimes attains a height of twenty feet. Flowers in white, dense cymes. Nice for dry places and limestone soil. Plants, two to three feet high, 65 cts. each.

V. opulus. CRANBERRY-BUSH; HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. Shrub often twelve feet high, with rather smooth, light gray branches. Flowers white in peduncled cymes three to four inches wide. The handsome, persistent clusters of red fruit make this a most beautiful bush in autumn. Fruit begins to color at the end of July. Plants, eighteen to twenty-four inches, 45 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

V. opulus sterile. COMMON SNOWBALL. Hardy shrubs with showy clusters produced in large globular clusters. All the flowers are sterile and appear in spring. This old shrub has maintained its popularity for many years, and deservedly so. Plants, three to four feet, 60 cts. each.

V. tomentosum, var. plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. Has all flowers sterile, form-



Viburnum

ing large globose balls. Plants, eighteen to twenty-four inches, 60 cts. each.

WEIGELA. See *Diervilla*.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

ASPARAGUS Argenteuil. Three-year roots, \$1.50 per 100.

Washington. The result of careful breeding by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., with the object of eliminating rust. The tips are tight and firm and do not open out or begin to branch until well out of the ground, making the finest kind of green asparagus. Two-year roots, \$1.75 per 100.

Garden Reference Page

Lime-Enduring Lilies

Candidum, croceum, dahuricum, elegans varieties, hansonii, henryi, longiflorum, regale, speciosum, testaceum, tigrinum.

Plant them with—

Thuja Tom Thumb, Taxus cuspidata, or with Delphinium, Campanula, Salvia azurea, Aquilegia, Gypsophila, Astilbe, Peonia, Pyrethrum, Statice, Veronica.

Lime-Hating Lilies—

Auratum, canadense, grayi, maximowiczii, philadelphicum, superbum.

Plant them with—

Rhododendrons or Kalmias. Deutzias, Philadelphicus virginal, and similar small shrubs. Epigea repens, or ferns of the smaller and lighter types, Aspleniums, Adiantum, some Aspidiums, Dicksonia, Phegopteris, Polystichum, may be used to cover shaded beds. Or with Aconitums, Actea, Cimicifuga, Dicentra, Lobelia, Mertensia, Mitella, Podophyllum, Smilacina, Tiarella.

Plants for Difficult Places.

Dry Soil, Full Sun—

Ajuga, Alyssum, Asters, Campanula carpatica, Helianthemum, Iberis, Liatris, Enothera, Pachysandra, Saponaria, Sedums, Stachys, Statice, Yucca.

Wet Heavy Soil—

Acorus, Asclepias, Astilbe, Caltha, Cimicifuga, Eupatorium, Hibiscus, Iris siberica, versicolor, pseudacorus, orientalis, Lobelia, Lythrum, Pentstemon.

Partial or Full Shade—

Aconitum, Actea, Ajuga, Asarum, Aquilegia, Convallaria, Dicentra, Funkia, Hepatica, Heuchera, Lilium, Lobelia, Myosotis, Pachysandra, Phlox pilosum, Primula, Polygonatum, Podophyllum, Smilacina, Tradescantia, Trillium, Violas, Orchids, Ferns.

Plants for the Rock or Alpine Garden—

Arenaria, Ajuga, Alyssum, Armeria, Aubretia, Aster dwarf, Achillea, Anemone, Campanula dwarf, Cerastium, Conval-laria, Dicentra, Dianthus, Epipactis,

Geums, Gypsophila repens, Gentians, Helianthemums, Hepatica, Heuchera, Hypericum, Iberis, Iris cristata and pumila, Jasione, Linum, Lychnis, Leontopodium, Myosotis, Mitella, Enothera, Pachysandra, Papaver nudicaule, Polemonium reptans, Phlox dwarf, Primula, Saponaria ocyroides, Saxifrage, Semper-vivum, Stokesia, Silenes, Stachys, Sedum, Spiranthes, Tiarella, Thymus, Thalic-trum, Phyteuma, Tunica, Uvularia, Ver-onica dwarf, Viola.

Monthly Bloom in the Garden.

May—

Alyssum saxatile, Anemone varieties, Arabis, Aster alpinus, Bellis, Dicentra, Hepatica, Iris cristata and pumila varieties, Iris, florentina, Dorothea, Halfdan, Ingeborg, Lychnis alpina, Myosotis, Papaver nudicaule, Phlox pilosa, subu-lata, Polygonatum, Primula, Saponaria, Thalictrum dioicum, Tiarella, Trillium, Tunica, Viola, Pansies.

June—

Achillea, Ajuga, Amsonia, Anchusa, Anthemis, Aquilegia, Armeria, Campanula, Centaurea montana, Cerastium, Coreop-sis, Delphinium, Dianthus, Dictamnus, Digitalis, Erigeron, Gaillardia, Geum, Helenium hoopsi, Helianthemum, Heme-rocallis, Iris, Lilium concolor, elegans, hansonii, regale, Linum, Lychnis, Lupinus, Mertensia, Peonia, Papaver, Phyteuma, Sweet William, Pyrethrum, Trollius, Ul-maria, Valeriana.

July—

Aconitum, Alyssum argenteum, Althaea (Hollyhock), Aquilegia, Astilbe, Baptisia, Campanula, Cimicifuga, Centaurea, Chrysanthemum maximum, Delphinium, Digitalis, Eryngium, Gaillardia, Hemero-callis, Helianthus, Heuchera, Iris laevi-gata, Lathyrus, Lilium candidum, cana-dense, batemanniae, grayi, regale, sargen-tiae, longiflorum, Lythrum, Monarda, Enothera, Pentstemon, Veronica, Phlox suffruticosa, Pyrethrum, Yucca.

August—

Achillea millefolium, Asclepias, Bocconia, Boltonia, Coronilla, Euphorbia, Funkia, Gypsophila, Helenium, Hibiscus, Lilium auratum, henryi, tigrinum, speciosum, Liatris, Lobelia, Phlox, Physostegia, Platycodon, Rudbeckia, Statice, Stokesia, Stachys, Thalictrum, Veronica.

September—

Anemone japonica, Aster, Boltonia, Delphinium, Eupatorium, Helenium, Liatris, Statice, Lilium speciosum, Physalis.

October—

Anemone japonica, Chrysanthemum, Aster, Phlox.

All the plants named are to be found in our list. By a careful selection you may have flowers in your Garden throughout the entire season from Spring to Fall.

Don't forget to add Tulips, Narcissi, etc., to all your plantings. Our catalog of these is mailed in August and if you do not receive a copy please send for one.

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Lawn Grass

Central Park Choice. A mixture of the best Grass Seeds to form a thick, heavy sward. 35 cts. per lb., twenty lbs. \$6.00. About eighty lbs. of Lawn Grass Seed are required for an acre.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP (Insecticide and Fertilizer)

On flowers and plants in windows, flower- and vegetable-gardens, shrubs, small fruits, trees, etc., it is used as a spray for all plant lice and insects. Three-oz. cake (makes one and one-half gallons prepared solution), 12 cts.; eight-oz. cake (makes four gallons solution), 22 cts. Easy to use. Dissolves in water and can be applied with atomizer.

Perennials

Lily Bulbs

Shrubs

Ferns

Trees

*Hardy
Plants
from a
Hardy
Climate*

F. H. HORSFORD

Charlotte, Vermont